The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

By FRED KURTZ.

The whipping post bill, for wife-beaters, will be negatived by the House committee at Harrisburg.

Higbee now says he is sorry for what he did to obstruct the investigating committee. Higbee should have known better, but puts the blame on his lawyer. Pshaw!

The House has put its foot on Dukes, and voted to declare his seat vacant. Right.

Mt. Etna is on a spree again—spitting out hot lava and causing an earthquake.

M. de Lesseps has arrived at his destination, on his job to flood the Desert of Sahara.

Hon. S. J. Randall has our thanks for Comp. Census, 1880, 2 Vol's.

Dr. Higbee, State Superintendent of Schools, has placed himself in a bad position by trying to interfere with the senate committee appointed to investigate the State Orphan Schools, there being charges of fraud connected with these establishments. Dr. Higbee evidently did not seem to know that the Constitution gave the legislature power to look into the management of these institutions, creatures of the State, and see whether there is crookedness there; more, the Constitution even gives a citizen the right to examine into them if he believes there is fraud practiced. Why should Dr. Higbee try to block an investigation? This looks bad for Higbee; if all is right he need not fear an investigation, and if there is wrong the people have a right to know it.

Dr. Higbee is only a servant and very far from a boss. The senate, however, very properly, has ordered the committee to go ahead and investigate as it thinks proper, now Dr. Higbee will please stand aside.

The attitude Dr. Higbee has assumed in this matter is an unfortunate one and demands his removal from the School Dep't.

The Clearfield *Republican* speaking of the B. C., C. & S. W. railroad, says: On Friday, the 16th instant, the stock-holders of the Susquehanna & South Western Railroad Company, the name of which has been changed to the Beech Creek, Clearfield and South Western Railroad, met at their office in Clearfield, and by action of its stockholders, increased the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,0000. This was necessary, owing to the branch lines required for its use and the large cost of mountain work.

Gen. George J. Magee, Gen. C. J. Langdon, S. D. F. Slee, Daniel Beach, Senator Peale, J. Harrison, Chief Engineer Nearing, Messrs. Platt, Kelley, Senator Wallace, and others, were present as stockholders and took part in the proceedings. A hearing was given to a delegation o business men from Philipsburg, who seek the building of a branch road to that borough. We understand that the chanches for their success are favorable. Some of the delegation seem to be far more interested in another railroad coming to their town than they are in a new county.

The main line of the road, from Jersey Shore—where it connects with the Reading and Pine Creek roads—to the Moshannon Creek is now under contract, and about 800 men are at work thereon, and within the next sixty days more than 3,000 men will be digging on the new line that will cross our county. The line from Jersey Shore to Beech Creek has been let to Messrs. Hunter & Bros., of New York, and the mountain sections to the Messrs. Collins and Morrison. To show that things are lively, over eighty bids were put in for the work.

The Coal Company lately organized is actively at work on their lands in Morris township, getting ready to open their mines and build coke ovens, so as to be ready to ship as soon as the road is open. The locating engineers, who pilot the road, are busy at work running preliminary lines to Clearfield Creek.

The Democratic legislative apportionment bill was favorably reported in the house. Under it, taking the vote of 1880 as a basis, the Republicans would elect 23 senators and 112 members to the house, and the Democrats 23 senators and 93 members. The representation in Allegheny county is increased 2, Philadelphia, Northumberland and Delaware gain one each, and decrease 1 in Luzerne, making the house consist of 205 members instead of 201 as now.

This bill is fair, yet the republicans are doing all in their power to prevent the passage of an apportionment bill as the Constitution requires, unless it is so framed as to insure them two-thirds of senatorial and assembly districts.

Judge Black was interviewed on the Dukes case, and said, relative to his taking his seat in the House:

"There is, however, a precedent for declaring Dukes' seat vacant."

"When was that?"

"Stevens, after he lied, he tried to get up the war that is known in the history of this state as the 'Buckshot war,' and the enterprise collapsed. He jumped out of a back window of the senate and ran off to Gettysburg, where he remained, without claiming his seat, for about a month. When he came in and offered to take the oath the house resolved, with great solemnity, that his seat was vacant. I do not believe this judgement of the house was founded upon the pure failure of Stevens to claim his seat, for others had been out nearly as long and were admitted without hesitation. The door was shut upon Stevens by a sentiment of indignation like that now felt against Dukes. He tried to perpetrate a gross fraud by the introduction of eleven members from Philadelphia, who were known not to be elected, and brought troops to Harrisburg with intent to force the bogus members upon the house that knew they had no right there. If the troops could have been used as he intended it would have produced a civil war and the whole state might have been covered with blood and ashes.

If that was the reason for declaring Stevens' seat vacant, it is the authority for a similar judgment against Dukes, but I doubt if it was right. Congress, in several cases, have turned men out of their places on the ground that they were improper persons, morally unfit to associate with members who voted against them. I think congress was wrong every time it did this, as the British parliament was wrong in refusing, for a similar reason, to seat Wilks. But what is to be done in a case like this? It is utterly impossible to let a man like Dukes take part in the legislation of the state. The house will exclude him even at the risk of taking some revolutionary measure to keep him out. If the thing is done lawlessly I would rather see it done outside the house than by the action of the members."

"And what method would you suggest, Mr. Black, as the most suitable to the case?

"It would be better, I think, that somebody meet him at the depot and run him out of town before he has time to come up to the "hill." Probably, however, he will have too much regard for his health to make his appearance there at all."

An interview held with one of the jurors in the Dukes case by a reporter of a Philadelphia newspaper sets in a strong and lurid light not only the mental and moral outfit of this particular juror but the actual working of the palladium of our liberties. It is probable that the verdicts in very many if not in most criminal trials are arrived at by very much the same process of reasoning that actuated the jury which acquitted Dukes, only the verdicts are not in cases which have attracted so much attention, and they are not in so glaring defiance of common justice and common sense. Mr. George Washington Breakiron, the juror in question, relates that although there was no evidence that Nutt was armed with a pistol, and although the evidence which the jury accepted was that Dukes had possession of Nutt's cane, so that the man killed was unarmed, yet "the shooting was done pretty much in self-defense." The reporter having inquired how a man with a cane and a pistol could be required in self-defense to kill another who had neither, the candid Breakiron answered, "I don't remember just how we did fix up that point." And in an answer to a further inquiry what he would have done if the rest had agreed upon a verdict of murder in the first degree, this candid juror makes answer, "Well, then I would have done that too."

An important decision relative to the sale of tobacco was rendered the other day at Pittsburg. Judge Acheson, of the United States district court filed an opinion in the case of the United States vs. Wm. Jenkinson, which is of great importance to the tobacco trade. The defendant was indicted for selling tobacco contrary to section 3,363 of the revised statutes. His offense consisted in selling five pounds of plug tobacco from a broken package to a smaller dealer. The court says the government has no right to inquire whether or not Jenkinson sold the tobacco to be sold again, and the defendant is consequently discharged. This opinion is contrary to all recent ruling of the internal revenue department.

A dentist in New York had to pay a lady $1,200 damages for breaking her jaw while extracting a tooth. It would be less risky to pull stumps in a field than out of a lady's jaw at that rate.

Dukes will not go to Harrisburg.

Queen Victoria has a swollen knee from her late fall—this goes to prove that queens are human.

The Democrats and Independents, of Rhode Island, last week nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor.

The Harrisburg *Morning Patriot*, since its improvement, fills the bill of a first-class daily at the state capital—all the latest telegraphic intelligence and reaches this section at noon on day of issue.

By direction of Major General Hartranft orders will be issued this week regarding the summer encampment of the National Guards. The troops will go into camp between the 11th and 13th of August next. The commander of each brigade will select such place as he deems best suited to the purpose, as the various brigades will encamp separately.

The old contention between the Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, growing out of the lease of the former company to the latter in February, 1882, resulted in the filing of a declaration of suit on 23. The declaration, after reciting the terms of the lease, alleges that the Pennsylvania company failed to conduct the road properly, and on the contrary managed it in so careless and negligent a manner that it became ruinous and unproductive; that seventy-five per cent. more than the proper amount was charged against the leased road upon the expense account, and there was a total failure to meet the accruing interest coupons, according to the terms of the lease, and that the obligation to render just accounts was entirely disregarded. For these and a number of minor grievances, damages are asked to the amount of $2,000,000. The case will now be pushed to a speedy trial.

It seems to us that the people of this side of the county have as clear a case of breaking faith against the same company, and that damages might be recovered for lands spoiled and money taken in the shape of stock, on promises of giving our people a railroad. We have even been told that the railroad company at the same time gave the Bald Eagle R. R. company a written pledge *not* to complete a railroad thro' Pennsvalley. If this is true it was not only infamous but a fraud of the basest kind against our people, for which there is certainly a remedy in law.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

The Rev. S. W. Dike, who is secretary of the New England Divorce Reform League, in a recent address on the subject, in New Haven, Conn., made some startling statements in regard to the increase of divorces in the New England States. The whole number of divorces in Connecticut were in 1849 only ninety-one, and now the average is about four hundred and forty in each year, showing that, while the increase of population in that state in the last thirty years is less than seventy per cent., the increase of divorces is almost five hundred per cent. The ratio of divorces to marriages in Connecticut is at the rate of one divorce to about ten marriages; and the same ratio is found to exist in Rhode Island. In New Hampshire the ratio is one divorce for every nine marriages, and in Maine nearly the same proportion of divorces exists. Vermont presents better figures, where the ratio is one to thirteen; and Massachusetts is still better, where the ratio is that of one divorce to every twenty-one marriages. These are facts, according to the statement of the Rev. S. W. Dike, as they exist in New England; and New England is especially that part of the country to which we have been in the habit of looking for the best exhibit of good social order.

Since Dr. Higbee finds himself in a vice, he says he is very sorry. We look at his case thus: Since he can't prevent an investigation into frauds at the orphan schools, he will no longer interfere, *i. e.*, if he could prevent it, he would. Let Dr. Higbee resign.

In the star-route matter damaging statements have been made against Braday. Mail contractor Joseph B. Price made an affidavit, now in possession of the government, wherein he alleges that he gave on one occasion to ex-Postmaster General Brady the sum of $2,000 in postal drafts, together with $5,500 in cash to corruptly influence Brady's official action. He also alleges, it is said, that on another occasion he gave the sum of $15,000 in postal drafts drawn against his (Price's) pay as mail contractor on the mail route from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, and that in addition to the afore mentioned $15,000 of drafts he also gave to Senator Kellogg a note for $5,000, all of which paper he deposes was paid at maturity.

There is a dead-letter law which provides that there shall be deducted from the salaries of Congressmen their pay for every day they are absent from legislative duties, unless such absence is caused by illness of themselves or their families. This law has been unheeded and neglected, but its existence is recalled by the fact that Roswell P. Flower, a member of the House from New York city—the gentleman who defeated young Aston in a memorable contest—seems to have discovered it, and as soon as he did so sat down and reckoned up the duration of his absence from the House on private business. And he forwith forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States his check for $458.80. We believe this is the only case of the kind on record.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Harrisburg, March 20.—Senator Coxe made disclosures to the Senate to-day concerning the Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, that caused a stirring discussion. Obtaining permission to make a personal statement, Coxe proceeded to read an account of efforts made by him to get from the Educational Department information needed by the committee, of which he is chairman, to investigate the alleged fraud in the admission of children to the soldiers' orphans' school. On the 8th instant Coxe wrote to Dr. Higbee informing him of the passage by Coxe's investigation committee of a resolution: "That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be asked to furnish the committee at once a list of all the pupils that have been admitted to the soldiers' orphans' schools during the life-time of their father since the law permitting such admissions went into force." In accordance therewith Coxe asked Dr. Higbee to furnish the information, and the reply received was that it would require the attention of the whole force for six months to get at it. Dr. Higbee added that the information was on file and that the committee could have access to the files.

After other attempts to get the information Senator Coxe sent his own private secretary and assistant to compile it, but on Friday they were ordered to stop by Dr. Higbee, on the ground that they were "irresponsible clerks." Mr. Coxe said that his counsel, Mr. James E. Gowen, had advised him that any citizen had a right to make the examination. He was not aware that he had done any thing that had not been proper and he courted the fullest investigation into his acts in connection with the investigation.

This started a debate which took a wide range. Biddis, Democrat, moved that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain if Coxe had done anything wrong. This was opposed by Kennedy, who did not believe that it would result in a thorough exposure of Higbee's "arrogant attempt" to impede the investigation, and after some discussion Biddis withdrew his motion. Sutton offered a resolution authorizing Coxe to go ahead. Greer hoped this would not pass, as it would show a desire by the Democrats to place Dr. Higbee in a bad light.

"This is done," he declared, "to hurt Dr. Higbee."

Wallace ended the dispute by defending Coxe's action, criticising Dr. Higbee's course and offered as an amendment to Sutton's motion a resolution to refer the whole matter to Coxe's investigation committee, with instructions to proceed with the investigation. This passed without opposition and Coxe is satisfied. He says he will get what he wants.

THE FLOOD'S STRANGE FREAKS.

A Farmer Looses Forty Acres of Land and a Neighbor Gains Ten Acres.

One of the strangest freaks of the flood is reported from Whitewater river, a few miles above Lawrenceburg, where Farmer Hunt lost forty acres of land and his neighbor, Fred Newhouse, had a barren and rocky mill-site converted into ten acres of as rich land as the fertile valley affords. The land along the Whitewater is as rich as any in the West, and has only to be tickled with a hoe to make it laugh with a harvest. An acre of ground here is an independence for a gardner, and ten acres are a little less than a bonanza. During the flood the Whitewater bottoms were overflown for miles along the stream, and the extraordinary height of water created currents that had never been known before. Since the subsidence of the flood it has been found that forty acres of Farmer Hunt's richest soil has been carried away, leaving that portion of his farm practically worthless until restored by a system of tillage and fertilizing. Fred Newhouse, who recently moved to the Whitewater bottoms from Aurora, owned a mill-site just below Hunt's farm. Newhouse's property consisted of ten acres of rocky and barren land, unfit for farming purposes. A portion of this was a large mill pond. This mill pond is now filled to the level of the breast of the dam with the richest soil in the valley, and Mr. Newhouse's remaining acres of unproductive rocks are nowhere to be seen, but are covered to the depth of several feet with the same rich deposit. Instead of being a looser by the flood he is ahead the value of ten acres of Water Valley land, which, when there is any of it in the market, commands from $200 to $500 an acre. Mr. Newhouse is a fine practical miller, and the whole neighborhood just now is put to great inconvenience by the temporary shutting down of his mill. "If it were not for the annoyance and delay of changing my mill from water power to steam power—for I am left without a dam," said Mr. Newhouse, "I would laugh at my loss."

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

London, March 26.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says that several localities at the foot of Mount Ararat have been destroyed by snow avalanches. It is stated that 150 persons have been killed and 100 injured.

INNOCENT PUNISHED.

Pardon of a Convict After Twenty Seven Years' Imprisonment.

One of the most remarkable cases ever recorded—that of a pardon of a man on the ground of his innocence after an imprisonment for more than a quarter of a century—is now reported from Michigan.

In November, 1853, an elderly bachelor, from Vermont named Estabrook arrived at Burr Oak, Michigan, on his way to St. Joseph county, where he was to be married to a Miss Wood. Before leaving the East he had sold his property, and he took the money with him. The next day the stranger drove to Leonidas, a town within a few miles of the residence of his intended bride. There he took dinner and was to go on in the afternoon, but for some reason dismissed the vehicle. The next morning the tavern-keeper paid a teamster to carry Estabrook's trunk to Miss Wood, with a message that the Vermonter would follow in a few days.

Estabrook, however, did not appear and nothing was heard about him until a long time after, when a man named Giles Harding, who was in jail for stealing, made a pretended confession to the effect that Estabrook had been murdered, and that he was privy to the crime. He said that he saw the stranger at the tavern at Leonidas, but did not speak to him. Afterward, when Estabrook was on the road two miles from Leonidas, a wagon in which were two men named Ulum and White approached the Vermonter, and they offered to give him a lift to Miss Wood's house, which they said they would pass. He accordingly got into the vehicle, and two or three miles further on the wagon was turned off from the proper road and driven into the woods, where the stranger was murdered. Harding, who had followed, then jumped into the wagon with Ulum and White.

That was the story told by Giles Harding, and in consequence of it, Harding, Ulum and White were indicted for the murder of Estabrook. Harding, of course was the principal witness for the State, and the tavern-keeper testified that Estabrook left the house about dark on foot, with a stranger who was to show him the way. Harding was proved to be a notorious liar, and it was shown that he had a grudge against Ulum and White. Neither the body nor the clothing of Estabrook could be found, and none of the testimony except Harding's really implicated the accused.

Yet Harding, White and Ulum were convicted and all three sentenced for life. The first two died in prison, White protesting his innocence of the crime on his death bed; and Harding made an affidavit before the agent of the prison that neither White nor Ulum had anything to do with the murder; that his pretended confession was an entire falsehood, and that the real murderer was the tavern-keeper. On his death-bed Harding again declared the innocence of White and Ulum. He died several years ago, but nothing was done in behalf of the only survivor of the three, Ulum, until the 6th of March, when he was pardoned by Governor Begole, of Michigan.

Samuel Ulum now leaves prison after a confinement of twenty seven years, a brokendown man. The inference from the Governor's pardon is that he never ought to have been punished at all, but is an innocent victim of perjury and malice and the carelessness of the jury which found him guilty on evidence which, so far as it is now recalled, was not entitled to credence, or at least ought to have done more than raise a suspicion in the minds of an intelligent and fair-minded jury.

NOVEL RATTING MATCH.

A Negro Fails to Pick up a Hundred Rats with His Naked Hands in One Hour.

Philadelphia, March 18.—The feat of picking up a hundred live rats with the naked hands in an hour's time was attempted last night by a negro named Wm. H. Lewis. The attempt was made for a wager of $200, and the scene of the contest was in a saloon in Frankford, a suburb of this city. It was stipulated that to win Lewis would have to transfer the rats from a pit to a barrel. In the centre of the room where the contest took place a space eight feet square was surrounded by a light board fence four feet high. The floor was covered an inch deep with sawdust, and in the centre of the pen stood an empty whiskey barrel, the upper head of which was covered with a piece of canvass with a hole in its centre. When Lewis appeared in the pit a little under the influence of liquor he wore a sleeveless undershirt, check pantaloons and brogans. The legs of his trousers were tied around his ankles so as to prevent rats from taking refuge therein, and his hands and arms were covered with musk, which he believes will prevent rats from biting him. Forty rats were then dumped from the cage into the pit. The rats darted wildly around through the sawdust and made vain endeavors to scale the fence. Finally they huddled in a wriggling mass in one corner and the judges gave Lewis the word to begin. He moved over to the pile of rats, and without an instant's hesitation thrust his naked hands and arms in among them. He caught five fat fellows and dropped them into the barrel. He next picked up three, then four, then two, and so on until six minutes had expired, when he had placed twenty-one of the rodents in the barrel. The rats that remained in the pit were wild, and he was compelled to catch them one at a time. The first single rat he picked up bit one of his fingers through the nail to the bone and hung there until Lewis jerked his hand and sent the vicious "vermint" against the ceiling. The finger which was wounded was then dipped in whiskey and the chase resumed. Seven rats were picked up and deftly tossed in to the barrel, and Lewis was bitten twice on the right arm. He received four more wounds before the fortieth rat was imprisoned, which was done in 23 minutes. Lewis worked with great agility, and rat after rat was picked up and dropped into the barrel with amazing rapidity. The fifty-seventh rat he attempted to touch sprang at his face as he stooped and bit through the man's lower lip. Without flinching he grabbed the little brute and tossed it through the canvas cover. He lost five minutes stanching the blood that flowed from his lip. In picking up the other twenty-three rats he was bitten slightly five times. Eighty rats were in the barrel and Lewis had but twenty minutes to pick up the remaining twenty. The time was too limited, so Lewis gave up the job and got out of the pit. The spectators were satisfied with his efforts, and a collection amounting to $22 was taken up for his benefit.

STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, March 21.—The thaw of the past few days was followed by a severe rain-storm last night and to-day. Rivers have overflowed, bridges have been washed away, the lowlands have been flooded and much property has been destroyed. Railway communication is interrupted.

Quebec, March 21.—The train on the North Shore road which left Montreal at 3 p. m., on Monday arrived here this morning. The snow is packed solidly over the track to a depth of five feet.

AN IMPENDING STRIKE.

The Clearfield County Laborers Object to the Importation of Labor.

Altoona, March 25.—No little excitement has been caused by the importation of colored laborers to operate the coal mines and iron works in the Broad Top and Huntingdon coal and iron districts. They were brought from Virginia by Robert Hare Powell, colliery operator and iron master, at Saxton, to work in that region. There are the same kind of complaints among the miners and iron workers that there were on the Pacific coast against the Chinese. It is maintained that extensive arrangements have been made to supply the labor market from Virginia, and the white colliers and laborers are terribly excited over the matter. The miners at Osceola have determined to strike, and as the miners throughout the enure coal country are rising in rebellion against the movement, there is a fair prospect of serious and sanguinary trouble at no distant date. The operators originating the colored importation state that they are determined to run their works as they please, and will call up the authorities to protect the negroes, collieries, iron works and furnace buildings. The coal and iron police are preparing themselves for any emergency that may arise.—*Patriot.*

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Reception of John Howard Payne's Remains in New York.

New York, March 22.—The steamship Burgundia, from Marsailles, with the body of John Howard Payne on board, was signaled off the Nevesink highlands at ten o'clock this morning. Arrangements have been perfected for the reception of the remains. The body will lie in state in the Governor's room in City Hall to-day and to-morrow. The hall will be draped in mourning. The body will be placed on a catafalque, so that visitors may readily view the remains as they pass through the room. On Saturday the remains will be taken to Washington on a special car furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad and delivered to the authorities of the Oakhill Cemetery, to be held until the 9th of June, the 9th anniversary of the poet's birth, when the final funeral ceremonies will take place.

A dispatch from Muskogee, I. T., says:—On the border of the territory of the Seminole Nation, Brady Bretney, Eli Perryman, Billy Grimmitt and an Indian were engaged in a game of cards, which afterwards ended in a free fight, during which the Indian killed Bretney and Perryman. Grimmitt, who took no active part in the fight, was accidentally killed during the shooting of one of the others. The next morning two brothers, who were friends of the dead men, followed the Indian and coming up with him riddled his body with bullets.

——Lewins & Co. intend to take Centre county by storm with their new stock of clothing. Their room has been refitted and much improved, and arranged for the better convenience of customers. They have purchased the largest, finest and best assortment of clothing ever before brought to this section of the state. They intend also to offer better bargains than ever before in men's and boys' clothing, underwear and other gentlemen's goods. Call and see their new stock by all means before purchasing elsewhere.

Byer's Station, Ohio, March 21.—The house of Duncan Doles, a mile north of here, was burned on Monday night. Mr. Doles, who was ninety-eight years old, occupied the house alone. When the fire had partly subsided the neighbors found the dead body of Doles under a bed with a rope around the neck. This not being his usual bed room, it is thought he was strangled by robbers and hid under the bed and the house then set on fire. A considerable quantity of gold and silver coin and some melted money were found in the ashes. M. Doles had a large sum of money about the house and leaves a large estate.

Higbee evidently thought he was a bigger man than old Pennsylvania.

——The largest line and finest assortment of body and tapestry brussels carpet ever brought to Bellefonte, just received at the Bee Hive one price stores. 3t

Home Economies.

BRAISED TURKEY.—Truss the turkey as for boiling; stuff it with either sausage meat, forcemeat, potato or chestnut stuffing. Line the bottom of a braising pan with slices of bacon; lay the turkey on these, and place more slices of bacon on the top of it. Put in two carrots and two onions cut in slices, and sweet herbs, parsley, bay leaf, a clove of garlic, whole pepper and salt to taste; moisten with some stock. Lay a round of buttered paper on the top, put on the lid and braise with a moderate fire (under and above) for about four hours; then serve with gravy strained and freed from excess of fat.

EGYPTIAN KABOBS.—Cut the lean of a neck or loin of mutton into dice about one inch square or larger. Have some onions or tomatoes chopped together, and rub on these pieces, allowing them to stand in the mixture two hours. Then put about four pieces on a skewer (six skewers full make a dish), stand them up in front of the fire or in the oven, and turn as the meat becomes brown, basting with the tomato juice, and sprinkling with flour. Pour the tomato juice and the gravy around the kabobs when served. Make a broth of the scraps and bones that are left in preparing the kabobs.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Fifty small oysters, two eggs, one pint of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of salad oil, enough water with the oyster liquor to make a scant half pint. Drain and chop the oysters, add the water and salt to the liquor. Pour part of this on the flour, and when smooth add the remainder. Add the oil and eggs, first well beaten. Stir the oysters into the batter. Drop small spoonfulls of this into boiling fat, and fry until brown. Drain and serve hot.

Pictures of Privation.

Hardships Endured by the Nail-makers of England.

About 24,000 people are engaged in the 'Black Country' part of Great Britain in making nails and rivets. It would not be so much a matter for surprise, even for the lowness of wages that they earn, if they were all men and youths who are engaged in this industry—one of the worst paid in any part of the country. But it so happens—and here arises the social degradation of the traffic—that there are at least 16,000 females engaged day after day in the occupation. They are not all mature women either; daughters work by the side of their mothers—daughters who, in their tender years, ought to be either at home, if they have any home, or in bed, instead of working their weary arms in shaping, in the still small hours of the morning, molten iron into the form of nails for the benefit of what are called the "foggers." Here is a picture of what may be seen any night in this district—except, perhaps, Saturday night. In the middle of a shed which adjoins a squalid-looking house there is a whole family at work in the production of these nails; father, mother, sons and daughters—daughters, too, very young in years, but with that sad look of premature age which is always to be noticed in the faces of child-workers. The gayety of youth, its freshness and its gentleness, seem to be crushed out of them. In the centre of the shed, with its raftered ceiling—a bleak and wretched building, through the walls of which the wind readily finds its way—there is a "hearth," fed by "gledes" or breezes. Probably there is a girl or woman blowing at the bellows, while the strips of iron from which the nails are made become molten. Or, to take an actual case witnessed by the writer a few nights since, close upon midnight: In one of these forges were a mother and several children. The mother was a woman probably forty years of age; her youngest daughter—a flaxen-haired girl, with a sweet and winsome face—was certainly not more than twelve years of age. By the side of the hearth there was what is technically called the "Oliver"—a barrel-like construction, on the top of which is fixed the stamp of the particular pattern and size of the nail required to be made. The workmen and workwomen, by means of a wooden treadle—an industrial treadmill it ought more strictly to be called—shoot out the nails from the slot into which they are fixed. They have previously hammered the top of the incandescent metal, with masculine firmness, so as to form the head of the nail. The women and girls seem to work with more vigor than the men—very often, indeed, they support their husbands and their fathers, who may have fallen into drunken habits; in other cases, this nail-making is the means of supplementing the husband's wages.

But what do the nail-makers earn a week? may naturally be asked. The remuneration they receive is incredibly small. It is no unusual thing—on the contrary, it is rather the usual custom—for a family of three or four persons, after working something like fourteen hours a day, to earn £1 in a week. But out of this money there has to be deducted 1s 3d. for carriage to convey the nails to the "gaffers," as they are termed in the district; then there is allowance to be made for fuel and the repairing of the machinery, which reduces the £1 to about 16s. 9d. for three people—for three people who have commenced to work every morning at half-past 7 or 8 o'clock, and who have worked on through all the weary day, with no substantial food, until late at night. Who is it that reaps the benefit of all this terribly hard work? Certainly not the laborers; for it is a well-known fact that they rarely taste meat from one week's end to the other. In the expressive but simple language of one poor workman, this is how they fare: "When the bread comes hot from the bakehouse oven on Saturday we eat it like ravening wolves." The "foggers" or "Tommy shop" men live lives of contentment, profit and rest at the expense of the poor nail-workers. The "fogger" is an intermediate agent between the worker of nails and the buyer. Out of the bone and sinew of these poor people he makes a very fine living—and he does not work. He has a huckster's shop attached to his dwelling; he supplies, at the beginning of the week, the nail-workers with their sixty-pound bundles of iron, and when they return the bundles of iron in the marketable shape of nails—out of which he makes at least twenty per cent profit—if they do not buy his high-priced provisions, they get no more work from him. These are the men who, by cutting down the workmen's wages to starvation point, are at the root of the evil.—*London Standard.*

Historical.

Fire engines were invented by Ctesibius 250 B. C.

The first recorded plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B. C.

The celebrated mineral spring at Cheltenham was discovered in 1718.

February and January were added to the calender by Numa about 731 B. C.

Armorica, which is now Brittany, was conquered by Cæsar 56 B. C.

The practice of using a baldachin in churches was introduced into England in 1279.

New Brunswick was taken from Nova Scotia and made a separate province in 1785.

Conchology was first reduced to a system in 1675 by John Daniel, Mayor of Kiel.

Optic nerves were discovered about 1538 by N. Varole, a Bolognese physician and surgeon.

The German flute was known to the ancients, but has been much improved by the French in modern times.

The line of the house of Capet ended with Charles IV. in 1328, and the throne passed to the house of Valois.

It was in 1534 that Cosmo dei Medici, who had been banished, was recalled to Florence and made chief of the Medici family.

The Parsees lived in Persia until 638, when the Arabs annihilated their monarchy, and some submitted and the rest fled to India.

The lion and unicorn became the supporters of the English royal arms in 1603 at the accession of James. The unicorn was the Scottish supporter.

The Eugubine Tables were discovered by Gubbio in 1444, at ancient Eugubium. They are seven brazen tablets with inscriptions relating to sacrifices; four are in Umbrian, two in Latin and one in a mixture of the two dialects.

The order of the Knights of St. Catharine was instituted in Palestine in 1063. An order of Russian ladies of the highest rank was founded by Peter the Great in 1714, in honor of the bravery of his Empress Catharine. They were to be distinguished for purity of life and manners.

The Dannewirke or series of earthworks which extends across the peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein and Jutland was, it was thought, constructed during the stone age. Queen Thyra rebuilt it in 937, and was on this account given the surname of Dannabod or the pride of the Danes.

Why He Was Absent.

The Reverend Whangdoodle Baxter recently met Jim Webster on Austin avenue.

"What's de reason, James, dat I doesn't see yer at de church no moah?" asked Whangdoodle.

"Because I wasn't dar, I reckon."

"But why wasn't yer dar?"

"I tell you, parson, perzactly how dat am. Eber since I stole dem turkeys outen your hen coop I has done lost all confidence in myself."

Nearly 200,000 acres of Mississippi delta land has been bought by Gen. Gordon of Georgia. It is the richest and perhaps the most unhealthy land in the world.

Etiquette and Steel Forks.

The writers of treatise on etiquette, however much they may differ upon many points of behavior, all agree in telling us that one should not eat with the knife. Now, this is a questioning age, when the caustic intellect of the rising generation bites into all assertions which our predecessors have accepted as axioms, and it may not be out of place to inquire if there is any good existing reason why man should not carry food to his mouth with a knife. The prejudice against the use of the knife grew up when the guests at an Anglo-Saxon dinner-party brought their own knives with them to the feast and cut therewith their portions from the common dishes. Now, it is obvious that it would be improper to eat with the knife which was to be put into the common dish. Our refined ancestors, therefore, conveyed their portions to their mouths with their fingers, after having cut them out with their case-knives. Refined ladies then would have had reason for shrinking with disgust from a man who did not eat with his fingers. The well-known saying that "fingers were made before forks" was once replied to by a clever Bostoniyn by the assertion that his fingers were not. But when forks came in and supplanted fingers the reason for the prejudice against the use of the knife faded away, and our sensible forerunners of the last century, finding it impossible to balance their small vegetables upon the two-pronged forks of the period, used their knives fearlessly, and in a few old families the knives with their rounded edges and broadened ends still exist, showing the manner of a bygone age, as fossils show the animal world of the silurian period.

But, within the last few years, since silver forks have come into use, knives are not allowed to approach the mouths, and a host at a dinner would prefer that his guests should backbite their neighbors or make puns, rather than that they should eat with their knives. It is obvious that the objection that the mouth may be cut by the knife, is not tenable; one might as well assert that the sharp points of the fork are likely to put out the latter's eye. It is simply a prejudice, which holds sway over human minds and which people observe, just as they retain two buttons over the coat-tail, long after the reason for them has ceased to exist. The prejudice is so deep-rooted that courts have taken judicial cognizance of it. Not long ago a German traveler was eating a piece of Bologna sausage in a railway train, using his knife. The train suddenly stopped, just as the edge of the knife was against his mouth, and the man's cheek was badly cut. The man sued the company for damages, but the claim was not sustained for the reason that it is not good manners to eat with a knife.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Old Saws Revived.

As old as the hills—the valleys.

A handsome handkerchief around the neck of a swell young man does not always denote a sore throat.

The man who has a red nose and won't acknowledge it, is not always stubborn. He may be color blind.

Tomato red is the fashionable shade of hair. Some people can't bear it, while others can. Tin can.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews, promptly replied: "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

Counsel: "Why are you so very precise in your statement? Are you afraid of telling an untruth?" Witness—promptly: "No, sir."

Virginia mediums claim that they can call up a spirit that slaps the mouths of spectators. One of these fine evenings that spirit is going to slap the wrong man.

"Who was the first man?" asked a teacher of a little girl. "My papa was," she replied. "Oh, no; your papa was not the first man by any means." "Well, he was the first one I ever saw, anyhow."

An Irishman being a little fuddled was asked what was his religious belief. "Is it my belafe ye'd be asking me about?" said he. "It's the same as the widow Brady's. I owe her twelve shillings for whisky, and she belaves I'll never pay her, and that's my belafe, too."

"A Troy man had his ear ripped off by a buzz-saw. An excited young doctor, who had been striving for several months for his first case, stuck it on backward, sewed it fast and it grew. And now that man looks like a crack trotter waiting to get the word, and he can hear half way round the square in both directions.

That fellow has a monstrous foot, the biggest I ever saw." "How large?" asked the general. "Give us some idea of its size." "I don't know that I can; but I'll tell you what's a fact. His foot was so big that—well, you have heard the old story of the fellow who used the forks of the road for a bootjack? Yes; well, Nick tried it, and split the road so far that the geography of the neighborhood was changed.

Sweetly sings a nineteenth century poet: "What will heal my bleeding heart?" Lint, man, lint; put on plenty of lint. Or hold a cold door key to the back of your neck, press a small roll of paper under the end of your lip, and hold up your left arm. This latter remedy is to be used only in case your heart bleeds at the nose.

A Mixture.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at; sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to "regulate" after they are set a going.

Somebody put a fresh turnover in among those on the counter of a railway restaurant and the traveler who got hold of it was so astonished that he gasped four times.

"Dear Mr. Jones," said a learned woman, "you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in the upper story." "Divine Amelia Brown," said he, "you occupy my upper story."

"Well William, what has become of Robert?" "What, 'asen't you 'eard, sir?" "No! Not defunct, I hope!" "That's just exactly what he 'as done, sir, and walked off with everything he could lay his 'ands on!"

We are willing to take a certain amount of stock in newspaper accounts of Western cyclones, but when an Arkansas paper tells us about a zephyr carrying a bed-quilt sixty-one miles, and then went back for the sheet, we ain't there.

A very colored man who entered complaint against another for assaulting and battering him upon the head, was told by the Justice: "I don't see any marks." "Does ye s'pose he hit me wid a piece of chalk!" was the indignant rejoinder. The case proceeded.

"I'm going to a masquerade ball this evening, and I want an appropriate dress," he said to the costumer. "What is your business?" "O, I'm a milkman." "Ah! Then you'd better put on a pair of pumps and go disguised as a waterfall.

Miss Malvina Rumley had just started out with her beau for a walk, when her little brother Johnny calls to her from the fence: "I say, Malviny, don't you bring that feller back here to tea with you. Mamma says there ain't more'n enough biscuit to go around as it is."

Herbert Spencer says the coming American will be a more powerful man than has heretofore existed. This must imply that he will be more wealthy than Vanderbilt, for the richest man is the most powerful. We have a vague notion that we are not the "coming American."

When Mrs. Fogg asked her lord and master for a fur cloak, and he replied that, really, my dear, I cannot fur get you, she did not feel so bad because she couldn't get the cloak, but was quite broken down by the heartless manner of a man who could make a pun on a matter of such transcendental importance.

A man of tact always manages to get out of a difficulty. The clerk of a parish, whose business was to read the "first lesson," came across the chapter in David in which the names Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego occur twelve times, and finding it extremely difficult to pronounce these names he went through the chapter referring to them as "the aforesaid gentlemen."

The New Boy.

He was a bran new office boy, young, pretty-faced, with golden ringlets and blue eyes. Just such a boy as one would imagine would be taken out of his little trundle-bed in the middle of the night and transported beyond the stars. The first day he glanced over the library in the editorial room, became acquainted with everybody, knew all the printers, and went home in the evening as happy and cheery as a sunbeam. The next day he appeared, leaned out of the back window, expectorated on a bald-headed printer's pate, tied the cat up by the tail in the hallway, had four fights with another boy, borrowed two dollars from an occupant of the building, saying his mother was dead, collected his two days' pay from the cashier, hit the janitor with a broomstick, pawned a coat belonging to a member of the editorial staff, wrenched the knobs off the doors, upset the ice-cooler, pied three galleys of type, and mashed his finger in the small press. On the third day a note was received, saying: "Mi Mother do not want I to work in such a dull place. She says I would make a Good preacher. So Do I. mi finger is Better; gone fishin'. Yours Till Deth do Yank us."

Saved by Sally.

Not long since a young man in Carson got married and started for California with his young wife. As he boarded the train his father bade him good-by and gave him the paternal blessing.

"My son," said the aged sire, shaking with emotion, etc., "remember these words if you never see me again: Never go into a place where you would not take your wife."

The couple settled in Mariposo county, and last week the old man went down to visit them. He proposed a bear hunt, and they were fortunate enough to track a grizzly to his lair among some of the bowlders in the chaparral. As the two approached the bear roused up and sent forth a growl of defiance which shook the trees.

"Go in there and kill 'im," said the old man, excitedly.

The son held back, further acquaintance with the bear seeming in some respects undesirable.

"Count me out," he said.

"Have I crossed the seas and settled in America to raise a coward?" shouted the father, brandishing the gun.

"I but recollect your advice when I left Carson," was the reply. "How can I forget your sage precepts. Didn't you tell me never to go where I couldn't take my wife? How would Sal look there with that bear?"

The old man clasped his dutiful son to his bosom, and, as the bear issued forth, exclaimed:

"Speaking of Sally, let us hasten home; our prolonged absence might cause her needless alarm."

In about fifteen minutes they had reached the ranch, the old man a little ahead, and the distance was about four miles.—*Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

Street Arab's Honor.

"Sergeant," said a diminutive specimen of the street Arab, as he met an officer wearing a Sergeant uniform, on the street about 10 o'clock last night, "can you send an officer to guard some property to-night?"

The urchin's clothes were tattered, his face was dirty, and he was soaked with rain, but there was a manly air about him for all that. The officer looked somewhat astonished at the request coming from such a strange source, and said kindly: "What do you want an officer for, my boy?"

"Because," answered the child, and tears filled his eyes, "I was leaning against a store window on Chestnut street, and I guess I pushed too hard, and the glass broke, and I couldn't make anybody hear, so I started as fast as I could to find, an officer, to keep anybody from stealing the things in the window. And, Sergeant, I have thirty-five cents I made selling papers to-day. If I give you that, don't you think they would let me go until I could make enough to pay for the glass? It is every cent I have but I don't want to go to jail."

"Keep your money, my boy," said the officer. "I will see that the store is guarded and if you go and see the owner to morrow, I don't believe he will take a cent from you. Anyhow, I can trust you."

"Thank you," said the boy, "I will be sure to go and see him, and I will try to save all the money I can to pay him, if he wants it." And drying his eyes, he went on, probably to a cheerless home.

Missionaries Shooting Cannibals.

A novelty in missionary work was the shooting of fifty cannibal heathens by the Rev. Mr. Brown and his associates. The crime of these cannibals, who were natives of New Britain, was that they had eaten several missionaries. Mr. Brown, who was in charge of the missions, appears to be a man of great pluck. He determined to give the unregenerate cannibals a lesson which they would not soon forget, knowing that if he omitted to do this they would return and eat the rest of the missionary force. He at once organized an expedition against them, and by the time that fifty or so had fallen, the rest capitulated, and expressed their sorrow for what had happened, promising to eat missionary no more. This action of Mr. Brown's has given rise to much discussion in the missionary circles. The Western Board of Missions at Sydney, New South Wales, to which he is amenable, neither praised nor condemned him, but merely expressed regret that he should have been placed in such circumstances as he was. It seems hard that a missionary should have to shoot the very heathen for whose convertion he labors. At this distance it is easy to blame him, as some of the papers have already done, and very severely. But it is evident that the moral effect of Mr. Brown's victory must be salutary, and that the surviving heathen will regard him and his efforts in their behalf with much greater respect than if he had quietly submitted to being roasted and having his bones picked. New Britain lies to the northward of Australia, and is one of the least civilized of the islands of the Pacific.

The Next European War.

An article on "Strategy" in the current number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, by Baron Von der Goltz, contains some interesting speculations on the next European war. The forces engaged in such a war would, he says, be far greater even than those which were brought into the field in 1870. A single army of five crops occupies eight English miles on the battlefield. But the entire force of a great European State now consists of four or five such armies; and the disasters consequent on the collision of two or more such States would naturally be in proportion to their strength—especially as, thanks to the development of the feeling of the nationality, wars will in the future be fought not from policy but from national hostility. Armies will assume the character of great popular migrations, and will be numbered not by hundreds of thousands but by millions of armed men. This will diminish their mobility. Germany will not again find an open country with excellent roads, and, however excellent her commanders may be, she will not have the chance again of advancing into an enemy's country with such rapidity and success. The characteristics of the wars of the future will be a slow advance, a constant bringing up of reserves, and defeat caused only by complete exhaustion; flank attacks will be made by armies instead of, as in 1870, by brigades or divisions, and the district used as a battlefield will be entirely devastated. The feeling of nationality will also make it much more difficult to end a war than formerly. Austria would not venture to take back Lombardy and Venice, even if her victorious armies should penetrate to Naples, and Germany would not have been able in 1870 to annex Burgundy and Champagne, although they were at her mercy.

A Provident Englishman.

An affable though somewhat desiccated American was on his way the other day to the city of Boston. He had, with that thrifty forethought of his nation, secured a lower berth, and was meditating upon the wisdom of gathering his body behind the curtains when he was accosted by an Englishman in a tweed suit. The Englishman was of an ample presence and had the air of one who had been pastured on mutton chops all his life.

"You will excuse me," said he of the tweed suit, "but am I right in supposing that you have the lower berth?"

"You bet your life," replied the other.

"My sister," said the owner of the tweed suit, "has the upper berth, which is deuced awkward, you know. The fact is," added the Englishman, with frank urbanity, "it's unpleasant for ladies to climb up past a man in a lower berth. Now, might I ask you, sir, to do me the extreme favor of occupying the upper berth and permitting my sister to take yours?"

The request was scarcely proffered when the American, with the gallantry of a genuine Yank, hastened to assure his English acquaintance that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be of service to a lady.

On the following morning the American was astonished to see a pair of tweed legs emerge from a lower berth opposite that which he had politely given up, and the next moment the adipose upper extremities of the Englishman.

"Say," said the American, as an air of grave disgust began to creep over his astonished physiognomy, "didn't you ask me to give up my lower berth to your sister?"

"Certainly, my dear fellow," replied the gentleman addressed, "hope you slept will?"

"And you had a lower berth?"

"Of course."

"And then you got me to give up mine to your sister, sir?"

"Why, my dear fellow," said the Englishman, in his turn, "you didn't expect I'd give up a lower berth to my own sister, did you?"—*Toronto News.*

The Man of Uniform Ways.

The Emperor William's uniforms comprise one of each of the regiments of the guards and of the body regiments, one each of Baden, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, four Russian uniforms, and one each of his Austrian regiments of the line and hussars. The civilian suits are elegant and chiefly dark, although a light pair of trousers is now now and then tolerated. The regular head covering is the high silk hat. The hunting suits are rarely renewed, on the principle, probably, that the older the better. Perhaps the most remarkable piece is the emperor's brownish gray havelock, which he wears in the spring and fall in his drives, and with which, though twenty-five years old, he is not willing to part with. All his uniforms and suits were made by a member of the same family, whose predecessors presented the young Prince William with his first uniform. Numerous as the contents of his wardrobe are, and have been, it has never held a dressing-gown.

For Our Youth.

Washington in Youth.

Fortunately for himself and his country, Washington was educated in poverty, the son of a Virginia farmer. From his childhood he was probably employed in active labors. His father had large tracts of land that apparently produced little money. The house in which the young Washington was born was small, and built of wood. The country around was wild and thinly settled. Washington went to a country school, where the teaching was very poor. At home in the plain, country farmhouse he could have learned little. His mother was an excellent woman, and taught her son industry and honesty.

His father died when he was a child and his mother, who was his father's second wife, was left to support herself and her children from her farm. She lived in comparative poverty in a small wooden house. Her son George was a strong, healthy boy, and gave her, no doubt, all the help he could. He studied well at school. He was always industrious. Like many useful men, he educated himself. His mother would no doubt have been glad to have sent him to college at Princeton or Harvard; but the cost was great, and the poor widow's son could hope for none of the advantages of a higher education. John Adams and Samuel Adams could pass through Harvard with success; Hamilton was at Columbia College, Jefferson at William and Mary. But Washington, the most eminent of the patriots, was obliged to educate himself in the midst of his labors on the farm. Like Franklin and Burns, Shakespeare and Virgil he probably read as he worked at the harvest or guided the plow.

Washington had never any leisure to learn Latin or Greek, or even French. His object was to make a living. He kept no journal of his youth. He never desired to become a "great man," but he was resolved to be an honest one, and to maintain himself. At one moment he thought of going into the navy-but his mother opposed it. She said it was a "bad scheme," and she kept him at home to become the founder of the Republic. The warrant for making him a midshipman was already signed, when she interfered so happily for all. She would not part with her eldest son, the stay of the family. She feared to expose him to the temptations and dangers of a naval life. A mother's love saved him to his country. Forty-two years afterward, in 1787, he could still write and subscribe himself, "I am, honored madam, your most dutiful and affectionate son, G. Washington."

At fourteen Washington became almost accidentally a surveyor. He had already taught himself to write a clear, round hand. He drew well and was a careful mathematician, very correct and methodical in all that he did. He had left school and went to stay with an elder half-brother, who owned the fine estate of Mt. Vernon. He seems to have resolved already to become a surveyor. He had surveyed the land around the school-house, and was fond of wandering over the country. He had not sufficient knowledge to become a teacher, like John Adams, or a lawyer, like Jefferson. He seems to have found farming a pursuit that brought in little money.

He passed the winter in preparing himself for his duties, and was employed, when under sixteen, by Lord Fairfax to lay out his large estate beyond the Alleghenies.

In this pursuit he plunged into the wilderness, slept on the ground in chill weather, swam streams on horseback, climbed over rocks and precipices, and performed his work well. Everything that he did was done well. He grew tall and strong; he could bear hardship and constant labor. He was trusted for his honesty and good faith. At nineteen he became the most active of the surveyors of the colony. He received large sums of money; he was never again in want of it until late in life, when his patriotism had made him poor.

But his work was constant. For three years he was always busy in the wilderness. He climbed mountains, explored valleys, became familiar with the red men and the wild tenants of the forest, and evidently loved his border life. This was the school and college in which Washington was trained. He was the product of a laborious youth. Had he been accustomed only to the luxurious life of a city, he could never have borne the toils and cares of his camp life. Had he been less honest and true he might have sought a crown and a tyranny instead of the love and gratitude of mankind.

It was because he turned to labor in youth that Washington became useful to all men. We celebrate his birthday because he labored, not for himself, but for his country.—*Harper's Young People.*

Years are like tigers. They always come with a spring.

A Greek Wedding in London.

A London letter says: Last week I was present at an interesting ceremony in the beautiful Greek church at Bayswater, in itself is a study of Byzantine architecture and elaborate decoration. A Greek maiden was to wed one of her own nation, and to make her future home in classic Athens among his people. But very few young women, excepting the bridesmaids, were present, and I noticed that the men and women sat on different sides of the church, as is the case in our own very High churches. As the bridal party walked up the centre of the church, two golden doors above the altar steps were thrown open, and two priests appeared, gorgeously robed, wearing curious hat-like coverings to their heads, much like those worn by Jewish rabbis. One of these, the Archimanorite, is a handsome man. They descend, each holding a cross in his hand, and proceeded with the ceremony in a language quite unknown to me, and I found it was equally unintelligible to a distinguished Greek scholar who was with me, who explained that the pronunciation of modern Greek differs so much from that of the ancient Greek of the university schools that though he could read it tolerably he could in no way understand or converse in it. It was noticeable that no instrumental music enters into the service of the Greek Church, but the voice alone, chanting or intoning the prayers and responses, conducts the whole service.

I was curious to know why I had seen two wreaths on the table, thinking, perhaps, that two brides were expected, but I found that in this very symbolical ceremony the bridegroom is crowned with flowers as well as the bride. This is solemnly done by the priest, and the wreaths are crossed and exchanged above the heads of the pair in a wonderful way, until, with them supported as well as possible in position by an attendant groomsman, the bridegroom is led by the priest, intoning as he walks, still holding his bride by the hand, in a sort of procession round the centre-table of the church, followed by the bridesmaids and the assistant matron, and by two young men of the party, each holding a large wax candle, about six feet high, lighted and wreathed with white flowers and satin ribbon. It must have been a trying position for the young man, and certainly neither a dignified nor a solemn one to an outsider, looking more like the performance in a cotillion than a religious service; but I was told that in the Greek Church much is symbolical, and appeals only to those who can estimate the significance of each little ceremony. This processional march indicated joy and rejoicing, as by a dance.

The sign of the cross was very constantly made by the congregation, as in a Roman Catholic service, and the thick gold wedding-ring was used for that purpose by the priest on the forehead of both bride and bridegroom before it was placed on the lady's finger. The pair partook of the bread and wine under the same symbol. Of course the marriage was really and legally effected by the registrar at an early period of the day, and a Greek lady told me that the ceremony we witnessed included both betrothal and marriage, hence its length and variety. In such classic society as this we scarcely expected ordinary food, but I found that good English roast beef agreed admirably with preserved rose leaves and delicious honey from Mount Hymettus, where the bees of to-day still extract luscious fragrance from luxuriant and perfumed flowers, under the sunny skies of Attica, as they did in the ancient times of classic story. The honey cakes we had for lunch on this occasion I shall not soon forget. They were a dream of flowers and ambrosial sweetness, and were washed down by a rich wine which tasted to me like nectar.

Gems.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.—*Bacon.*

To die in order to avoid the pains of poverty, love, or anything that is disagreeable, is not the part of a brave man, but of a coward; for it is a cowardice to shun the trials and crosses of life, not undergoing death because it is honorable, but to avoid evil.—*Aristotle.*

He who knows most, grieves most for wasted time.—*Dante.*

No man really knows the Lord, until he has found him out in such a way as that he feels the Lord has touched him. When we feel the Divine Humanity pressing down upon our souls, when we feel the breath of the Divine Spirit in our hearts, when we feel that holy yearning—that quickening inspiration of the Divine love that can only come from living, conscious contact with the Divine soul, then we know the Lord; for it is nothing but this that brings us into acquaintance with him.—*Thomas A. King.*

Nature has presented us with a large faculty of entertaining ourselves alone, and often calls us to it, to teach us that we owe ourselves in part to society, but chiefly and mostly to ourselves.—*Montaingne.*

When men comfort themselves with philosophy, 'tis not because they have got two or three sentences, but because they have digested those sentences, and made them their own; so upon the matter, philosophy is nothing but discretion.—*Selden.*

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning or at nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.—*Franklin.*

There are many vices which do not deprive us of friends; there are many virtues which prevent our having any.—*Tallyrand.*

Search others for their virtues, and thyself for thy vices.—*Fuller.*

Poverty is the load of some, and wealth is the load of others, perhaps the greater load of the two. It may weigh them to perdition. Bear the load of thy neighbor's poverty, and let him bear with thee the load of thy wealth. Thou lightenest thy load by lightening his.—*Augustine.*

Grieve not that men know not you, grieve that you know not men.—*Confucius.*

Among the means used to fetter and restrain thought, there is, perhaps, none more powerful than "sectarian" journalism, or "party" newspapers. These are framed and conducted, it is to be feared, for the express purpose of keeping the sect or party well in line, by satisfying, or attempting to satisfy, the mental requirements, with supplies carefully prepared, so as to prevent any growth beyond the lines laid down. In reading these, the mental lungs are oppressed as by a rarified atmosphere, feel restrained constantly by some subtle sense of an attempt to deprive of freedom, to teach and enforce, which checks their free play. Everything critical of the "sect's" or "party's" line of thought, is carefully excluded. We miss the elasticity and opposing forces of the outer air, and are obliged to go outside the enclosure for fresh supplies of health-giving thoughts.—*James L. Foulds.*

All ceremonies are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. They are the outworks of manners and decency, which would too often be broken in upon were it not for that defence which keeps the enemy at a proper distance. It is for that reason that I always treat fools and coxcombs with great ceremony, true good breeding not being a sufficient barrier against them.—*Chesterfield.*

To live long it is necessary to live slowly; to live happily to live wisely.—*Cicero.*

In the midst of hopes and cares, of apprehensions and of disquietude, regard every day that dawns upon you as if it was to be your last; and superadded hours, to the enjoyment of which you had not looked forward, will prove an acceptable boon.—*Horace.*

There is no arena in which vanity displays itself under such a variety of forms as in conversation.—*Pascal.*

Values of Old United States Coins.

As frequent queries are received concerning the values of old United States coins, the following list is given. The prices are, in every case, for coins in fine condition: *Dollars*—1794, $19 1796, $1.50; 1797, $1.50; 1798, with small eagle on the reverse, $2.50; 1799, with five stars facing the figure-head, $2; 1804, $410; 1836, $3.50; 1838, $10; 1839, $10; 1848, $1.20; 1851, $6; 1852, $6; 1854, to 1858, $3.10 each. *Half Dollars*—1794, $3.50; 1796, $18, 1797, $14; 1801, $2.50; 1802, $2.50; 1815, $3.25; 1836, milled edge, $2; 1838, with "O" over the date, $3.75; 1852, $2; 1853, without arrows at sides of date, $3.75. *Quarter Dollars*—1796, $2; 1804, $1.75; 1805, 40 cents; 1823, $20; 1827, $20; 1853, without arrows at sides of date, $2.50. *Dimes*—1796, $1; 1797, $2; 1798, $2; 1800, $2; 1801, $2; 1802, $2; 1803, $1; 1804, $4; 1805, 1807, 1809 and 1811, 30 cents each; 1822, $2; 1846, 75 cents. *Half Dimes*—1794, 1796, 1797, $1.50 each; 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1805, 75 cents each; 1802, $23; 1846, $1. *Cents*—1793, (wreath), $2; 1793 (chain), $3; 1793 (Liberty cap), $4; 1794, 40 cents; 1795, 75 cents; 1796, 75 cents; 1797, 40 cents; 1798, 40 cents; 1799, $25; 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803, 10 cents each; 1804, $5; 1805, 1806 and 1808, 30 cents each; 1809, $1; 1810, 25 cents; 1811, $1.10; 1812, 1813, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, 15 cents each; 1856 (nickel), $1; 1857 (copper), 25 cents. *Half Cents*—1793, 75 cents; 1794, 25 cents; 1792, 25 cents; 1796, $12; 1797, 15 cents; 1800, 15 cents; 1802, 75 cents; 1803, 1805, 1806 and 1807, 12 cents each; 1811, 40 cents; 1831, $2.50; 1836, 1840 to 1848 and 1852, $3 each.

Salt and water will prevent the hair from falling out and will cause new hair to grow. Do not use so strong as to leave white particles upon the hair when dry.

A Tea Party.

"Boston harbor is black with unexpected tea."—CARLYLE.

Lo! Boston harbor black with tea!
Our fathers cried, "No more Bohea!
The tea WE WANT is Liber-ty!"

Their children's guests this evening, we
Are cheered with hospitali-ty;
The honored matron's cup we see
Is filled with grace and digni-ty,
While boys and maidens bright with glee,
Drink flowing bowls of jolli-ty;
And youth and age to-night agree
Refusing no hilari-ty.

And so, what'er our lot shall be
May we ne'er want the best of tea:
Fideli-ty, sinceri-ty,
Humani-ty, humili-ty
And ami-ty and equi-ty,
And, best of any, chari-ty;
But taste no drop of vani-ty,
Duplici-ty or enmi-ty!

While patient in adversi-ty
And simple in prosperi-ty,
Our fragile cup of life shall be
Fragrant with natural pie-ty,
Until from earthly springs we flee
To drink thy founts—Eterni-ty.

CALLED FOR.

Bessie Lynn sat alone in the wide, shady kitchen, busily engaged in picking over worthleberries. Without, the sunshine of an August afternoon bathed the green fields and dusty road that wound to the village, and touched with richer hue the nasturtiums and geraniums in the tiny garden, and the Virginia creeper that climbed and blossomed above the door. Bessie made a pretty picture as she sat on a low cricket with a big calico apron spread over her blue spring muslin dress to defend it from the stains that had soiled her little brown hands.

She was a petite and daintly rounded maiden of about eighteen, with great eyes and glossy curls, shading a fair brow and cheeks that had a touch of wild rose bloom upon them.

The kitchen, too, was such a pretty picture with its well scoured floor and dressers, its asparagus-topped clock, its shining stove with bunches of herbs hung behind, and great bouquet of vivid cardinal flowers set on the snowy table. The kitchen was perfectly still, save the buzz of flies and ticking of the clock; and outside the cricket and the insects alone disturbed the peace. Bessie believed that every one in the house was asleep but herself, and yawned somewhat wearily as she tossed over the berries, finishing the yawn with a bit of soliloquy uttered about half aloud. "Oh, dear, this having summer boarders i'sn't very pleasant!"

"Miss Bessie," said a voice in the doorway so suddenly that Bessie nearly upset her berries in her great surprise.

"Oh! Mr. Vane, is it you?" she said bashfully, bending down to pick up a few berries that had rolled from her apron.

"I'll pick 'em up!" exclaimed the new comer, a tall and handsome-looking youth of about twenty-one, with merry blue eyes, short auburn hair curled closely under a straw hat, diving for the missing berries with ungraceful dexterity.

"Yes, it is I, of course. Have you forgotten your promise to go for lilies with me this afternoon?"

"Oh, but I didn't this say afternoon, you know; only some afternoon this week," responded Bessie, demurely.

"Well, we'll call it this afternoon, won't we?" was the persuasive rejoinder as the straw hat was tossed on the chair. "I'll help you. Lend me half that apron and we will have them picked over in a trice."

"But I shall have supper to get. Mother is away, and there will be biscuit to make," insisted Bessie, turning her face away to hide a smile that would curve her lips.

"Never mind that," responded Maurice Vane, bringing a chair to her side. "Tea is at half-past six, isn't it? and it is now only half-past two. We'll be back at five, without fail, and have time to get half the lilies in the river," and he began to assort a handful of berries with much earnestness.

"W-e-l-l," assented Bessie, after a pause for consideration and a glance at the clock "I can go for a little while, perhaps. Oh! don't stain your coat, Mr. Vane." But Mr. Vane was sublimely indifferent to his coat and worked with such good will that the berries were soon picked over, and Bessie and himself on their way to the river.

Five minutes later, Bessie with her draperies daintily bestowed around her was seated in the stern of the boat, which, propelled by Maurice Vane's practical hand, shot swiftly down the stream. Although Mr. Vane said to Bessie five times within an hour that it was a lovely day, and although Bessie assented every time, I hardly think they appreciated the beauty around them, for Bessie was quite absorbed in the lilies and their reflection in the water, and Mr. Vane looked more at his companion than at the aspect of nature. They had enough lilies to satisfy them, and Bessie was leaning backward and idly trailing one hand in the water, when she suddenly uttered a little scream and sat erect with white cheeks, from which the color had been frightened.

"Oh! I almost lost it. How careless I am!" she exclaimed, replacing an old-fashioned ring, set with a tiny circle of rubies, on her finger.

"Did the water sweep it out of your hand?"

"I suppose so. It's too large for me. I'm always loosing it and finding it again. I wouldn't lose it entirely for the world, because it used to be grandmother's. She gave it to me."

"What a curious old ring it is!" said Mr. Vane, without interest. "May I look at Don't trouble yourself to take it off," he said, drawing in his oars and leaning toward his companion.

Bessie allowed her tiny brown hand to lie in his aristocratic white one a moment, then as coquettishly withdrew it. "Isn't it pretty?" she inquired, archly.

"Very pretty. Shall I tell you how to guard against losing it in the future?"

"Oh, yes, if you please."

"Well, wear this little ring of mine to guard it, or better yet, exchange with me. Give me yours and take this instead," said the young man, daringly."

Bessie looked at the heavy chased gold ring he held out to her, then looked back at the water with an innocent "Oh, I don't think it would fit?"

"Try it," suggested her companion, softly.

Bessie shook her head, but finally agreed, blushingly, that it would be no harm to try, and slipped the ring on her forefinger.

"It's a perfect fit," cried Mr. Vane, delightedly; "nothing can be better."

Why, Miss Bessie, you surely don't mean to give it back?"

"Of course I do," was the saucy rejoinder. "Why not?"

"Because," said Mr. Vane, speaking earnestly and disregarding his fears altogether, while he tried to get a glimpse of the face hidden by the flat hat, "because I meant to ask you to wear it for my sake. I meant to ask you—"

"Oh, Mr. Vane," cried the listener, "do you see that lily on your left? Won't you get it for me?"

"I'll get that and twenty others if you will listen to me first. Do you care for me? Will you marry me?"

Bessie's head was turned away, and her head bent lower. A crimson flush stole over her ears, neck and chin.

"Bessie!" No answer. Her companion leaned over and took her hand, venturously.

"Bessie, will you wear the ring?" he questioned, softly. But the hand was hastily drawn away; a pair of saucy black eyes flashed into his own, and Bessie's merry laughter rang over the water.

"I'd rather have grandma's, please. I ought to go home, Mr. Vane, for I know it's almost tea time."

Mr. Vane put the ring in his pocket and took up the oars again energetically, without a word. He was fresh from college and held the stroke oar in many a race, but never made better time than he made that afternoon in rowing up the river. The light boat shot along with the rower's brow knitted and his teeth set. Not once did he look at Bessie, who sat in half-puzzled, half-alarmed silence, now and then stealing a sidewise glance at the offended young Hercules from under her hat. Mr. Vane drew a breath of relief when the boat at last grated on the sand, and having assisted Bessie to land and curtly offered to carry her lilies, he shouldered the oars and marched firmly toward home by her side. Bessie, somewhat bewildered and more angry, made no effort to break the silence and studiously endeavored to keep from crying. When at last he left her at the door with a cold "Thank you, Miss Bessie," and departed to carry the oars to the barn, it was well he did not look back, for Miss Bessie tossed the lilies aside with a petulant gesture and had a fit of crying with her head on the kitchen table.

When Mr. Vane returned from the barn half an hour later, he did see a picture which comforted him a little through the hop-wreathed pantry window. It was Bessie with her sleeves pinned up, molding biscuits in desperate haste, while the tears fell thickly on the high calico apron. This picture so amazed Mr. Vane that he retreated hastily behind a lilac bush to observe it; and lingered so long that he was late at tea. This was a model supper. There was the great dish of berries with snowy cream beside, flanked by cheese and raspberry jam. There were two mountains or plates of snowy biscuits contrasting with sponge cake and the richer gold of the butter. Mr. Vane, who had supposed he should never have an appetite again, felt quite revived by the sight of this table and the memory of the picture.

The rest of the boarders seemed to share the sensation, for the group was very hilarious and the eatables disappeared rapidly. Bessie, presiding between the pots, seemed rather out of spirits, but Farmer Lynn atoned for her silence by unusual jolity. When the biscuit passed a second time, to Mr. Vane, he saw that only one was left, and would have decorously refused, but the hospitable farmer pressed it upon him; "Don't be afraid of it, there's plenty more in the kitchen, ain't there Bessie?"

Thus pressed, Mr. Vane accepted the biscuit and Bessie disappeared to replenish the plate. Mr. Vane divided the biscuit, then dropped it suddenly with an exclamation that brought every eye upon him. There embedded in the light, white bread, lay Bessie's ring. Shouts of laughter arose that brought Bessie back from the kitchen in haste, just in time to see Mr. Vane coolly remove the ring from the biscuit, amidst the merry chorus, and drop it into his waistcoat pocket to "be kept till called for," he said, with a significant look at her scarlet face. Poor Bessie! There was no peace for her after that. An army of jokes quite overwhelmed her protestations and disclaimings, and she was thankful to beat a hasty retreat to the kitchen when the meal was over. But there even was pursued by a laughing trio of ladies who harassed her with questions, and wonderment, and merriment, until the last dish was set away, and she started to the village for letters. Instead of going to the village, she slid along the hedge, climbed the wall and ran to the other end of the orchard where she flung herself on the grass and cried as if her heart would break. She perhaps had cried half an hour, when a step crushing the dry grass by her side roused her, and the very voice she most dreaded to hear, said:

"I've come to return your ring, Miss Bessie."

Poor little Bessie sat up hastily, took the unfortunate ring with a faltering "Thank you," then immediately hid her face again.

"You needn't thank me; I should have brought it before, but I couldn't find you. I hope you are not troubled about those ridiculous jokes?" he added.

"N-o," responded Bessie, miserably, between her sobs. "I—I thought you'd think I did it on purpose."

"How could I have thought so? It was a mere accident my getting that particular biscuit. I'm very sorry you've been so annoyed in this way. I'm going away to-morrow, Miss Bessie."

The sobs partially ceased, and Miss Bessie said, surprisedly, "Are you?"

"Won't you bid me good-by?"

"Yes," Bessie said, unsteadily, but did not raise her head.

"You'll shake hands, won't you, Miss Bessie?" No answer. "I can't go away while you are offended with me. Won't you at least tell me why you are crying?"

"Because I—I lost my grandma's ring," sobbed Bessie, making a great effort for composure. Mr. Vane laughed in spite of himself. "Why, it's safe on your finger, and not a whit the worse for its baking. Is there really no other reason?"

"No—o."

"But there is. I shall never have another happy hour if I've offended you," said Mr. Vane, tragically. "I was a brute to treat you as I did this afternoon; but I'm going away and shan't annoy you again. Won't you forgive me now and shake hands?" Another long silence. Mr. Vane turned away in despair, but was detained by a faltering voice.

"I—I'll forgive you if——"

"Well?" was the breathless interposition.

"You—won't—go—away?"

The more observant boarders noticed at breakfast the next morning that Maurice wore the ring he found in the biscuit on the little finger of his left hand, and Bessie wore a heavily chased gold circle in the place of her last ornament.

To use the words of one of the before-named boarders: "That tells the whole story."

A Mixture.

The Elopement.—A Tale.

Their pa-
Rents said
They must
Not wed.

Quoth he,
"Let's fly
To par-
Son nigh."
Quoth she,
"Ay! Ay!"

One night
She rose
Took her
Best clothse,
While Pop
Did doze.

From win-
Dow ope
There hung
A rope,
By which
To slope.

Without
A sound
She reached
The ground,
Her lov-
Er found.

They fled,
Were wed,
Enough said.

—ARTHUR LOTT in "Puck."

A Cincinnati clergyman thought he would raise his own pork. So he bought five pigs and fattened them. Now that they are fit to kill he hesitates. He says they appear so much like his own children that he hasn't the heart to kill them.

"To-morrow's Sunday, Isn't it, mamma? Mayn't I play with the cards and build castles with them?" "Certainly not, my dear!" "But, mamma, mightn't I play with the prayer books, you know, if I build a church with them?"

A lady dropped in on one of her neighbors for an afternoon call. "How is your daughter," she inquired. "Splendid. She has just got through the Normal school where she ciphered clear through from ambitions to chemical fractures, and then she took up pottery and jobbery, and says she can speculate the internal calculations."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 29, 1883.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR 1883.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kichline	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W	G. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg
"	2 W	Sol Schmidt	"
"	3 W	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	boro	P. J. McDonald	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker	Pine Glen
College	"	John Roop	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey	Romola
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce	Farmers Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. P. Stover	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo Bower	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin	Stormestown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Leinn	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis B. Shaffer	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tussyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge
Spring	twp.	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Snow Shoe	"	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick	Fleming
Walker	"	Joseph Emerick	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

On Friday night, 16, a barn, with eight horses, three cows and a quantity of hay and grain, belonging to H. C. McNally, and located twelve miles from Helena, Montana, was destroyed by fire. A vigilance committee traced the crime of setting the barn on fire, it is claimed, to two men named Coomes and Smith. They ere hanged by the committee on Sunday night following. Coomes was an old Alder Gulch miner, and at the time of his death kept the Eleven Mile house. The other man was a discharged railroad hand.

Queen Victoria slipped on the stairs at Windsor on Saturday and sustained some injuries that did not, however, prevent her from holding council on 19.

Old Wiggins couldn't guess this would happen.

The Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, at the close of the session on 15th Thursday evening was the scene of a hip and muscle scuffle. Senator Lee accused Senator McKniget of working against the interests of his constituents and dodging the free pipe bill, to which Senator McKnight angrily retorted. Senator Emery, who was standing by, also accused McKnight of purposely avoiding the matter. Angry words followed, during which Emery slapped McKnight in the face and McKnight struck back, but Emery warded the blow off. The other Senators then interfered and order was restored. A reconciliation followed before the Senators left the Chamber. The Senator from Jefferson liared poth of his accusors. As a reform Senator he is not a success

GROWTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

Mr. Fernon, of Philadelphia, in a recent article on railroads, refers to the increase of growth of Pennsylvania as compared with New York since 1830, and maintains the latter State has passed its season of phenomenal growth. Above Harlem river it is scarcely better off than the New England States in respect to its prospects for increase of population. Pennsylvania, on the contrary, has a great future before it. In evidence of this Mr. Fernon points to the many new railroads in progress of construction and the much larger number of rai road projects. In coal lands, too, particularly in the bituminious coal regions, there have been large investments within a twelvemonth. There is plenty of room for increase of population in Pennsylvania. With the single exception of Allegheny, not a county, west of the Susquehanna contains 100,000 inhabitants. Indeed, but six of the fifty counties of the State can boast of that much population, while in the great majority of the counties the population is yet very sparse. Pennsylvania is not only a large producer of coal, and iron and oil, but of corn, wheat, tobacco and lumber. From the facts and figures which he finds at hand, Mr. Fernon predicts that Pennsylvania, in the early part of the coming century, will pass by New York and take the head of the column as the most populous State in the Union.

THE NEW PENSION ACT.

The following circular has been issued by the commissioner of pensions and approved by the secretary of the interior:

The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect, as speedily as possible, the provisions of the act of congress, approve March 3, 1883, increasing to $30 per month the pensions of those who have lost a leg at or above the knee, or arm at or above the elbow, and of those who have been so disable as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require regular personal aid and attendance who are receiving a pension at the rate of $24 per month, and to $24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand, or one foot or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, and now receiving $18 per month. Inasmuch as the said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cases as have been adjudicated at the rate of $24 and $18 per month respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary to be made other than to forward to the commissioner of pensions the pension certificate, accompanied by a letter stating in the hand writing of the pensioner his present postoffice address. As soon as possible after the receipt of the pension certificate aforesaid, the commissioner will re issues to him a new certificate for the new rate, and will forward the same to the proper pension agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate, and to make to the pensioner the proper payment. In the case of amputation, the certificate will be re-issued without any further medical examination. The intervention of an agent or attorney in such admitted cases as are affected by this act, being unnecessary, will not be recognized.

THE FUNERAL OF URIAH MOYER.

On Friday the 9th inst., occurred the funeral of Uriah Moyer who was hanged in the county jail yard, at Middleburgh, on Wednesday, March 7, for the killing of the Kintzlers over five years ago. Several hundred people of the neighborhood and from a distance assembled at the residence, of his mother in Adams township to witness, the burial. Revs, Spangler and Edmonds were the officiating clergymen. At 10 o'clock, a. m., service commenced by singing a German hymn and prayer. Rev. Spangler made an address of about fifteen minutes length, followed by Rev. Edmonds who delivered an address which contained more vindictive abuse of and malice toward certain individuals, and lame excuses for the murderer, than merit and condemnation for evildoers. After his address, the casket containing the remains was placed upon chairs outside the house and viewed by all who had a desire to see him and then taken to the grave prepared for them, besides that of his brother Jonathan near the mill, where he spent the days of his childhood—Freeburg Courier.

ISRAEL ERB'S CASE.

The case of Israel Erb, the last living actor in the Kintzler tragedy, in Snyder county, was before the board of pardons, on Tuesday, 20. A letter from Middleburg last week states that Erb calmly awaits developments: His companions in the lonely cell chamber are a Bible, a few German books and a canary bird. He has nothing to say since the confession of Uriah Moyer beyond the observation that it was what he expected. The jail warden found the old man in tears the other evening, and in answer to a question he simply said—"I am weary." He spoke the words in German—"ich bin mued." Erb is growing paler and more restless. He takes the situation very hard but does not say so.

Before the pardon board on Tuesday Hon. A H. Dill argued with much emotion for the life of the old man. He tried to impress strongly upon the board that Mary Hartley, the principal witness, was not to be believed, while the confessions of the Moyers and Ettinger should be given great consideration. When asked by Mr. Cassidy if Mary Hartly had a motive in bringing the men to justice, Mr. Dill said he did not know of any. C. C. Hower, Esq, for the commonwealth, opposed the application for a pardon. He held that the statement of Mary Hartley was to be believed, and had been fully corroborated; that the four men were guilty, Erb being the leader; and that the executed men had lied when they made the confessions they did.

Mr. Smith, for the condemned man, followed Mr. Hower, and in the course of his argument he said that a statement had been made by Ellen Moyer, wife of Jonathan Moyer, just before her death in which she said she was not at Kintzlers, as claimed by Mary Hartley, when the murder was committed. Attorney General Cassidy asked if the statement was on file and a reply in the negative being received, the board concluded to grant fifteen days' time in which to allow it or any other papers in connection with the case to be presented. The case was therefore postponed until April 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Chambersburg, adjourned on Tuesday morning, 20, after an interesting and profitable session, to meet in Williamsport, in Mulberry street church, March, 1884. Appended are the appointments for the

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

James H. McGarrab, P. E., Altoona, Pa.
Altoona, First church—A. D. Yocum.
" Eighth avenue—George Leidy.
" Chestnut avenue—G. Warren.
" Twenty-fourth street— J. T. Wilson.
Bellefonte—G. D. Penepacker.
Birmingham—E. E. A. Deavor.
Clearfield—James Curns.
Clearfield ciruit—E. W. Wonner.
Curwensville—J. B. Shaver.
Duncansville—H. S. Mendenhall.
Glen Hope—J. B. Akers.
Grahampton—W. A. Carver.
Half Moon—W. R. Whitney.
Hollidaysburg—J. E Bell.
Howard—John Stine.
Lloydsville—To be supplied by J. A. J. Williams.
Logan Valley—W. W. Dunmire.
Lumber City—E. Shoemaker.
Martinsburg—I. Heckman.
Milesburg and Unionville—W. W. Reese.
New Washington—O. Hicks.
Osceola and Houtzdale—A. W. Guyer.
Penn's Valley—F. Adams.
Philipsburg—J. B. Polsgrove.
Pine Grove—Geo. B. Ague.
Pleasant Gap—J. A. Mattern.
Port Matilda—To be supplied by G. W. Baker.
Snow Shoe—Wm. F. D. Noble.
Tyrone—J. S. McMurry.
Warrior's Mark—George Guyer.
Williamsburg—Wm. V. Ganoe.
Woodland—J. K. Lloyd.
John R. Hykes, missionary to China.
Lewis A. Rudisill, missionary to Utah.

William Earnshaw, chaplain of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Dayton, Onio, member of Warrior's Mark quarterly conference.

Supernumerary and Superannuated Preachers.—Elisha Butler, Lewis N. Clarke, J. F. Craig, Hugh Linn, Abram Creighton, C. Graham.

——Those elegant dress goods worn by the ladies, are mostly purchased at Dinges' store. Dinges is noted for having latest styles and selling at less profit than any other store in this or any adjoining county.

The lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature has appointed a committee to ascertain why Dukes, the slayer of Captain Nutt, has been absent from his post.

——The last chance for goods at 20 per cent. below cost, at Brockerhoff's Centre Hall, only a few days longer. Now do not delay—20 per cent. below cost is what goods are offered at.

——Ho! Ho! Ho! for the Bee Hive to see their new stock of Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpet. The best assortment ever brought to town and the cheapest price ever known. 3t

GLEANINGS.

The Maryland Agricultural College wants more students, and has sent out word that the demand for graduates in agriculture is much greater than the supply and that there are many paying situations that can be filled only by graduates of agricultural colleges.

A Philadelphia bird fancier says: "You can tame a canary inside of six hours by depriving it of food for that length of time, and then pntting your hand fiilled with seed into the cage. Repeat this at intervals, and the bird will soon become tame enough to fly about the room and come to you when you whistle for it."

The Medical *News*, after giving two or three recent instances of death under chloroform, says "the danger of toothdrawing under chloroform anæsthesia being so pronounced and so readily explained, we hold that no physician is justified in running such risks."

One of the new Judges in Wisconsin found on opening court that he had been attorney upon one side of the other in thirty-five of the cases on the calendar before him. He will find it necessary to "exchange," in the ministerial sense, with some of his brother Judges for some time to come.

A man who stood looking at Vanderbilt driving his fast team, the other day, whipped out his pencil and made this calculation: "Horses, $50,000; sleigh, $300; harness, $200; sealskin coat and cap, $800; fur lap-robe, $30; gloves, $16; Vanderbilt, $100,000,000."

Bridesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, has a plague of cats. Farmers on the way to the city from Bucks county have been in the habit for years of dropping their supernumerary felines in the vicinity of Bridesburg, and this, with the natural increase of the cat population, has made sleep impossible to the inhabitants of the place.

One of our best and most cautious scientific journals, basing its opinion mainly upon the report of the American Consul at La Rochelle regarding the use made in France of German alcohol taken from potatoes, which is doctored to resemble brandy in color and flavor, says that "it is at least worth the physician's while to know that there is no such thing as Cognac brandy."

A prospector informs a Nevada paper that at a point on the Humboldt river there are hundreds of fossil tracks similar to those at the Nevada state prison, and in many instances much larger. There are tracks of cloven feet ten or fifteen feet in length, and bird-like tracks without number. Besides these there are large three-corned impressions in the sandstone, as if made by a web-foot animal of some sort, and numerous smaller tracks.

John Flannagan is the hardest hitter among the workmen in the Louisville Iron Mills, and he domineers at will over his fellows. He had successfully bullied a crowd of them as they lounged in the street in the evening, and was weary of that sport, when Lizzie Kirk came along. She was a pretty girl, and Flannagan told her so, but rounded the compliment with an insulting epithet. Lizzie soon returned with a horsewhip, and the spectators saw the pugilist get his first thrashing.

At a recent social gathering in Boston the conversation was upon literature, and somebody chanced to mention the saying about a prophet's lack of honor in his own country. "Yes," remarked Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. "I know all about that. The Tax Collector called upon me last Spring, and in the course of conversation asked me what I did for a living. I said I wrote, and after having to explain to him that I was neither a bookkeeper nor a copyist, I told him I wrote books. 'Pshaw, now, said he 'I want to know! Wa-al, it's kind o' curious I never heard o' that. Got any of 'em about yer?' I said I had some of them in the house, but I didn't keep a very large supply on hand. 'Well, you can git 'em, I s'pose?' was the next remark. I said I could, and he gave me an order on the spot. 'Send me down the handsomest copy you've got,' said he, 'and I'll pay you for it. If we've got a man that kin write, 'I'll do my duty by him.'"

Thirteen work horses were burned in a stable in New York the other day

Mr. C. N. May, Mechanicsburg, Pa., says "I was very weak and debilitated. Brown's Iron Bitters made me feel like another person"

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY,
jun22f Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP,
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

Carpets. S. & A. Loeb. Clothing.

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

DOLL & MINGLE'S

TREMENDOUS STOCK

OF NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PENNSYLVANIA AND QUAKER CITY 1883 Lawn Mowers

Will Run More Easily,
Cut Longer Grass.
Cut More Smoothly,
Less Liable to Obstruction,
Require Less Repairs,
More Easily Adjusted.
And the Most Durable.
IN FACT LEADS THE WORLD.
EVERY MOWER WARRANTED.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Surpass all others AND ARE THE BEST

LLOYD, SUPPLEE & WALTON
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best In The World. Stretcher sent with Harrow.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, it can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows, a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are adapted to any soil.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy impliment on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.
Opposite Philadelphia, Pa. Camden, New Jersey.

STORED SOLAR MAGNETISM

Wilsonia Insoles.

Wilsonia Appliances.

THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

These Insoles keep the feet dry and warm on the coldest days. Consult your health. Avoid colds, with all their consequent ills, by wearing a pair of WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES. PRICE, 50 CENTS; 5 pairs for $2.00. FREE BY MAIL.

WILSONIA CURES ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

It has been successful in eighty-five cases in each one hundred. For over three years in England and America these Appliances have been doing a marvelous work among invalids. No medicine required. So-called incurables taken from the hospitals and cured. Chronic invalids restored to the blessing of health. Thousands who have squandered their time, their money and best days experimenting with medicine without success, are to-day enjoying life by having worn Wilsonia. One says: "I would not take $1,000 for what Wilsonia has done for me in one week." Another, "I was paralyzed for five and a half years. Wilsonia cured me in a few months. I would not take $25,000 and be as I was one year ago." Another, "I had rheumatism for twenty-three years, suffering great pain. The Wilsonia Appliances have taken away all the pain, and I can dance like a boy." Another "I had catarrh and deafness and dyspepsia, for many years. Wilsonia has cured me entirely. Words cannot express my gralitude." Give size of shoe, and whether for lady or gentleman. Send price in stamps.

WILSONIA MAGNETIC CLOTHING CO.,
25 East 14th Street, New York.

MAKE HENS LAY An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

AUCTIONEER — The undersigned, having the reputation of a first class Salesman, with twenty years experience in Central Penn'a, selling Farms, Farm stock, Merchandise, &c., now offers his services to the citizens of Pennsvalley and surrounding country. Charges moderate. Address, JOSEPH L. NEFF,
11jan3m Roland, Centre Co., Pa.

SNOW SHOE COAL!

The Snow Shoe Coal mined by James S. Summerville is for sale in Bellefonte at the yard of Alexander & Co. The run of the mines is the best Soft Coal offered for sale in Centre County and is sold at the lowest prices. 14dc4m

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those havin lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medics purposes always kept.

Dentists.

HENRY GERHART, D.D.S., DENTIST
No. 22 South Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, Pa. 22feb3m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.— Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 3juntf

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTT'S HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf.

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons,
WM. WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HARDWARE HARDWARE HARDWARE

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO., JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIOFS AND
REAPERS, REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Rest not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $6 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

CUT THIS OUT! AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents Address
M. N. LOVELL 523 French Street ERIE, PENN'A.

FREE 20 USEFUL ARTICLES, 4 BEAUTIFUL FLORAL CHROMO CARDS size 8x5, and our Illustrated Book, to all who send two 3c. stamps for postage and packing. Mention this paper. I. G. RIDEOUT & CO., NEW YORK.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 cts

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK
OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—At—

WILLIAM WOLF & SON,

Equal to Any in the County.

And far Superior to Most any other Stock.

—o—O—o—

Fine Dress Goods, latest styles—unrivaled for beauty,

Ladies only call and see it!

CLOTHING—Overcoats and suits for Men and Boys.

Hats, Notions, boots and shoes, all styles and every Variety. The PUREST and best GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, none but the best quality and best flavor.

Beats all for Bargains!

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R — C|O|S|T
U|N|D|E|R — C|O|S|T

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts.
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts.
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts.
Flannels	7 to 40 cts.
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts.

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ½ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pullies, either cast or Mesdart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, " " for information and prices.
D. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 846

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SECHLERS! SECHLERS! SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

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NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R——C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa,

THE BRADLEY

ROAD CART

A LIGHT RUNNING, EASY RIDING, PERFECTLY BALANCED

Two Wheeled Vehicle.

Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.

ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 3 OR PARK CART.

THREE STYLES,

Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $80

☞ First-Class in every respect, and every body likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List

BRADLEY & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

ALMOST AS BAD

What the Perplexed Physicians do in Cases of Emergency.

"I'll tell you the honest truth," answered the doctor. "Bright's Disease bothers the medical men almost as badly as cancer does. Having passed a certain stage, both point straight to eternity. It may be unprofessional to let out the secret, but whenever a patient comes to me with Bright's Disease, or any kidney trouble acting like it, I tell him to put on BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER without delay." The docter spoke by the card. The Capcine goes right to the spot. If you can be helped, the Capcine will do it. Look out for frauds. Is the word CAPCINE cut in the middle of the plaster? If so, you are all right. Price 25 cents. Sesbury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards. mar

---

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Mar. 29, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

The Selinsgrove Tribune publishes the confession of Jonathan Moyer, which was given to Rev. Reed with a request that it should not be made public until after his death as well as that made by Urish. It is as follows: "About three weeks before the Kintzler murder was committed, Emanuel Ettinger came to my house, and asked me whether I would not go with him to get the Kintzler money? That he would kill them, or (wollt sie umbringen.) I said no."

"On Thursday previous, when the murder was committed, my brother Uriah came to me in the woods, where I was splitting wood, and asked me whether I would go along to get Kintzlers' money? He said there was one, or some one, who would kill them. In talking the matter over I said unconcernedly, 'may be it won't matter much, as it might be there would not be much fuss about it.' But after he had gone away a short distance, but too far to hear me, I thought over it, and got alarmed, I turned to call to him and tell him he should not go with Emanuel Ettinger, but he was too far gone. I could not call him back. From that time on, I thought very little about it until on Saturday, when I went down to Uriah's for a walk, and see if they were done butchering. Emanuel Ettinger said to me when we were alone, 'I will tell you something, if you don't tell on me, or won't say anything.' Then he said, 'will you go along to make a haul?' I asked him what haul? He said, 'why the Kintzlers are dead,' he showed me some watch glasses to convince me of the truth of the story. He then told me how it happened, and said, 'I want you to go along for the money, that won't hurt you, it is just as good for us as for anybody else. If we don't go and get it somebody else will, and if you go along, you certainly shall have your share, just as though you had been along from the first.' I then asked him if the old man screamed? He said, 'not much,' I then said I am surprised that you told me this, he said, 'yes I told you too much some time ago.'" We then went to my house, and when we left we told the woman-folks that we were going for rabbits, but they did not go with us. I was not at the killing, he re were but two, but I was at the burning, there were three, that was on Saturday evening. Uriah can tell you the particulars about the killing, he was along, so they told me. It seems to me that a conversation with Uriah once before the killing, I said. "I wonder if we could not sneak about the premises and shoot old Kintzler and get the money without being found out? I want to confess all. The burning was on Saturday night, the old man was carried into the house, we hunted through the house but only found about $78,00, which we divided in Uriah's celler. After we got all the money the house was fired, and we went home. I have now told all, and it is the God's truth.

TWENTY YEARS A GREAT SUFFERER,

from Constipation. Had swallowed a half-bushel of Pills, and drank over a barrel of Cathartic and Laxative slops. Had tried every Patent Medicine recommended in such cases, and had been treated by all the very best physicians in Philadelphia, and was finally told by her consulting physicians that she was now too weak for Cathartic Medicine, or injections, and that she must die. She then took *Manalin* and was cured. See 31st page of the "Ills of Life." Get the book from your Druggist, or address Dr. Hartman, Osborn, O., for one.

NIHILIST WARNING.

London, March 20, 1883.—The Governor of Moscow has received a letter warning him that the Kremlin, where the Czar is to be crowned, will be blown up during the coronation cerimony if the Czar refuses to grant a constitution.

Two dynamite depots have been discovered in St Petersburg. Forty persons were arrested yesterday. The week's arrests number 200, including pupils of the military schools and railway officials. The government has resolved to expel all Italians who are without permanent occupation.

The *Chronicle's* St Petersburg despatch says a student who attembted to commit suicide while in a bath last month has confessed that the nihilist commanded him to shoot the Czar at the banquet and fete given by the Finland regiment. The student was present at the banquet disguised as a waiter. His courage failed him at the last moment, and knowing his fate from the nihilists, he resolved to commit suicide.

—Both Wiggins and Jumbo have hauled in their horns.

The thaw and severe rain have caused disastrous floods in Nova Scotia.

Mr, H. R. Miller, Reading, Pa., says; "I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and appetizer and found it truely beneficial."

Alden & Bro., of Cincinnati, are getting up a newspaper directory and have sent us their circular asking information concerning the REPORTER. Messrs. Alden are referred to a chap, one B. O. Deininger, who seems to have taken that part of our affairs upon him as one of his numerous pursuits.

—Lyon & Co. will open a big line of men's and boys' boots and shoes, this week.

John Mayo, a conductor on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, has been in the service of the company for twenty-eight years and during that time he travelled on the rail 1,436,400 miles.

—New styles furniture cretonnes, at Lyon & Co's.

It cost as much to travel 200 miles westward from Denver as from New York to Kansas. The railway fares on the mountain roads are excessively high. A carload of freight was brought from Liverpool, England, to Denver for $90 a ton but a Colorado railroad charged $120 for carrying it 120 miles further.

—Have you been to the great bargain sale at the Bee Hive? If not, get there as soon as you can! 3t

At his own request Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, now at Fort Randall, will be removed to the Standing Rock Agency on April 15. Provisions will be issued to the Indians. Sitting Bull has heretofore declared he never would be a reservation Indian.

—Just opened a new line of handsome embroideries at Lyon & Co's.

Two railroads are to be opened for traffic in Yucatan next April. One is from Merida to Uman, on the way to Calkini; the other is from Merida to Conkal, and forms part of the line to Progreso.

—Selinsgrove has been selected as the place for the musical jubilee in June.

—If you want to see the spring styles and new patterns in body and tapestry brussels carpets, call at the Bee Hive one price stores. We have just received a very large assortment. 3t

We make the following liberal offer, good until May 1st: Any of our subscribers who will send us four new names with the Cash, we will give each new name two months extra credit, and the getter up of the club the REPORTER one year free. Or for two names half the extra credit and the REPORTER 6 months free to the sender of the names. tf

It is feared that the wheat crop of California will be an almost total failure unless there are plentiful rains before the 1st of April.

What will Brown's Iron Bitters cure? It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and all similar diseases. Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation and by building up the system, drives out all disease. For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject it is invaluble. It is the only preparation of iron that does not color the teeth or cause headache.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative proporties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (2)

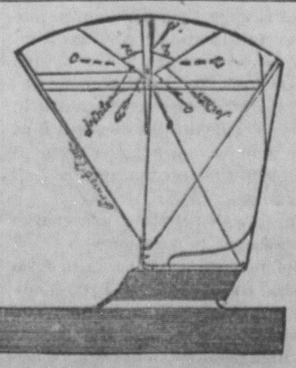
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of John Heimbach, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
8mar6t Executor, Tusseyville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Edward W. Hess, dec'd, late of Harris township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES C. GILLILAND,
22mar6t Adm'r, Boalsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Mary Ellen Krumrine, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. H. VANVALZAH,
22mar6t Adm'r, Spring Mills, Pa.



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This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance. Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice.

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat allowed. Send for circulars.

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Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall, Pa.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

TERMS—To take effect February 1st

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

Please notice change in Prices:

2000 yds. best Prints	4 cts.
2000 yds. best Muslins	4½ cts.
Dilworth Coffee	14 cts
Fine Rio Roasted Coffee 10 lb, for	$1.00
Rice 3 lb. for	25 cts
Peaches 3 lb for	25 cts
Prunes 3 lb for	25 cts

Everything reduced.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

—o—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

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GREAT BARGAINS
--IN—
FURNITURE AT
W. R. CAMP'S FURNITURE
ROOMS, Centre Hall, Pa.,
Consisting of

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BEDSTEADS,
LOUNGES,
BUREAUS,
SINKS
EXTENSION TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CANE and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, &c,

UNDERTAKING a specialty.

We keep on hand all the latest and best styles of Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes and Shrouds, at prices to suit all.

REMEMBER THAT WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN FURNITURE, which we gurantee to be second to none in workmanship and finish. 18feb

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PE-RU-NA

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession, and then to the public at large, by S. B. Hartman, M. D. He has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients with the most gratifying results.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. (In Constipation, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, MANALIN should be given with it.

PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting and combining the active principles of these ingredients into one simple compound, which perfectly coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and a cure necessarily follows. There is not an organ it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, O., proprietors. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonathan E. Royer, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. J. ROYER,
1mar6t JOHN GROVE,
Administrators, Centre Hill.

For low prices in job work, sale bills etc., call at the Reporter office, or, send your orders by mail. Try us.

A Lecture to Young Men
ON THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450.

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

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$72 A week at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1jan1y

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WM. M. GINTER, Photographer, Cor. 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 15mar6m

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The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

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STEAM ENGINES,
A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa.

Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. SAW, GRIST MILLS AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered. Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world.

Fig. 1. Fig. 1. is Engine in use.

Fig. 2. Fig. 2 ready for use.

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THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR
(Warranted.)

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Lightest draft and most simple, economical and perfect in use. Wastes no grain cleans it ready for market.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER

Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Dark Days Passed.

"Won't you buy a bunch of flowers for your lady?"

The gentleman to whom this question was addressed looked down into the face of the speaker, a rosy cheeked boy of eight or nine summers. The little fellow had a tiny basket on his arm, filled with bouquets such as we are wont to see in May or June. Flowers of the spring time, suggestive of the bright and happy days of our childhood when we were told by the teacher that we might vote for our next May Queen. Roses there were, white and pink moss roses, wild roses, and snowdrops; lilacs there were, too, and all made up in lovely bouquets that it needed but a glance to know that a most artistic hand had arranged these chilkren of the spring.

"But, my boy, it is the beginning of September—where did you get these lilies and roses from?"

"They are not real flowers, sir, they are artificial. Mother and auntie make them."

The gentleman looked more astonished than before, and after a keen look at the lad, he asked:

"Where do you live, my boy?"

"Away outside the city, in a cottage. We have real flowers, too. I have a flower patch of my own, and mother lets me plant just what I please. But, won't you buy a bunch of these, sir? They are only twenty-five cents, and they won't fade as soon as other flowers."

"Yes, I will buy two bunches of you, if you bring me a bouquet out of your garden to-morrow. Here is a half a dollar for these and another half for the flowers you are to bring to-morrow. Don't fail; I shall expect you at this hour, here in this saloon, where I generally drink a cup of chocolate."

The little fellow thanked the man, and was off in a moment.

Why had the man questioned the lad so about his mother's dwelling place? He could not account to himself for it. He, who came and went every day, and drank his chocolate in silence, hardly looking up at any one, had actually held a conversation of ten minutes duration with a little boy. Soon after he left the house, forgetting to empty his cup. Well, that was something new, and the waiters noticed it and commented upon it; for the gentleman had been their regular customer every day, for nearly a year, and they had never known him to speak to any one before, except to order his customary beverage, and after drinking it in silence he would lay his money down and walk out as moodily as he had entered.

The next day after his conversation with the boy, the man came a half hour sooner than was his wont, and he seemed excited. Every now and then he glanced toward the door, as if his life depended on the flowers that he was expecting. He had not long to wait, for the little fellow had evidently been as anxious to bring them in time as the gentleman to get them. After a glance at the beautiful bouquet, he said, more to himself than to the child, who seemed to be expecting a word of praise for his quickness or beauty of his pets.

"I thought I was not mistaken. No one knew how to arrange a bouquet like her. And the resemblance of this child! My God! could I, after all, have been deceived? It cannot be; I must have certainty." Rising hastily from his chair, he grasped the astonished child by the hand and said: "Come, show me where your mother lives, my boy, I must see her."

"But mother never sees company, sir. She only lets the old gardener come into our house to tend to the flowers."

"But I must see her. Stop! What is your mother's name? I might have thought of that before."

"Mrs. Norton, sir."

A shade of disappointment flashed over the man's face, but only for a moment.

"I must see your mother, child, else your face, too, deceives me."

The lad made no more objections. "If we take the shortest road home," he said, "we must go through the market house here, and then the other streets will soon be passed."

The walk was quite long, and especially so to the gentleman, who was traveling it for the first time. At last they came in sight of a little cottage urrounded by a garden. The house could hardly be seen, so thickly was it covered by vines and creeping plants. But one glance showed to an observer that no unskillful hand had been at work, and an uncommon mind must have planned the whole, to make the small place so complete a paradise. Opening the gate, the child led the way up the graveled walk toward the house. On the portico, which was not only concealed by vines, but two splendid chestnut trees, he was received by a voice of surprise:

"Why, Harvey! back already? and your flowers you've brought back. What has happened?"

"Mother, dear, don't be angry. The gentleman who wanted my flowers said he must see you. Here he is."

As he said this, the boy pointed to the gentleman, who was just stepping on the portico. He had stopped at the sound of the voice, and then reeled as if about to faint; but, rallying himself, he walked on until he confronted Harvey's mother. The lady looked at the gentleman in surprise, and was about to turn away; but one more look and then a cry, and she would have sunk to the floor had not the strong arm of the man caught her. But she did not faint; she was only overcome for the moment.

"Harvey, dearest, it is you or I dream?"

"Yes, my beloved wife, it is I. After a whole year's search I have at last found you, through what I know as our boy, whom I left as a babe." After mutual explanations, the gentleman said: "Ah these were bad days, when I had to leave you and our darling boy so destitute through the failure of that bank."

"Did our creditors seize all?

"Yes, all; except our jewels."

"But why did you let me mourn you as dead all these years? Tell me that first."

"Darling, I wrote so often and never received a reply. Not a word of encouragement in these weary years of turmoil and trial. You know I left for China. I wrote from every port where we stopped and with every returning ship or steamer I sent you letters. After my arrival at Pekin, I wrote to you again to take heart, as I had the good fortune to get a situation in an American tea-house, and would, as I did send you half of my salary which was to be deposited semi-annually at the bank of New York."

"It must be there yet, then, for I have never drawn any, nor heard a word from you and mourned you as dead, as you can see by my wearing widow's weeds yet. When I turned my jewels into money, I labored hard, for more than a year at a millinery store, sister taking care of our boy. That was the hardest of all, to be separated from him so much. But I did it, and after I had learned the art of flower making, I got along very comfortably, for sister Ruth assisted me so faithfully. At last I had accumulated enough to lease this little place which was at that time a perfect wilderness and you see what four years of patient toil have made of it. We had ample time to make our artificia flowers, and for more than a year, Harvey has been in the habit of selling them for us. Yesterday I arranged some bunches as I used to do for you, and gave them to Harvey to sell."

"And it has been the means of my finding you; for I had made inquiries for you everywhere, and no one knew of your whereabouts. Thank the kind Lord who aided me. We will purchase his place, for I have ample means and we will forget in our future happiness the dark days that are past."

Personals.

The late ex-Congressman Lewis Selye of Rochester, N. Y., began life as a blacksmith.

The czar's new throne for the coronation is of black oak, carved richly, costing about $9000. Its style is sadly suggestive.

The Queen of Servia writes all her husband's letters, although the poor thing cannot paint, or embroider, or play the piano.

On her ninetieth birthday, Mrs. E. A. Jewett of Georgetown, Mass., coasted down hill on a hand-sled at a speed faster than that of a railway train.

The oldest clergyman in Massachusetts is Dr. Leonard Withington, Pastor Emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Newbury, Mass., born in 1789.

The Emperor of Russia often plays battledoor and shuttlecock with his children. People record such facts as if there were some reasons why emperors were not human beings.

It is said that the four stars, Nilsson, Patti, Modjeska and Langtry, will carry $350,000 out of the country at the close of their tour through the States. If they wish to double the sum, they will leave it behind them in investments.

Once a year the Emperor of China, with all his ministers, plows a furrow across a field for the encouragement of agriculture, and the Queen of England enters the lists as competitors at local fairs for the same purpose.

Gates of white roses, swung from posts of the same flowers, separated the family friends from others in the church at the wedding of the daughter of Mrs. Attorney-General Brewster, where the bride was assisted by ten bridesmaids.

A band of Indians from the far West recently visited New Haven, and when they heard the Yale boys yell they drew apart and wept to think how they had been fooling themselves for years with the idea that the knew how to howl.

Scientific and Useful.

Sir William Thompson follows Dr. Thomas Reid in ascribing to man six senses instead of five, namely, the sense of force, of heat, of sound, of light, of taste and of smell.

An excellent soap-bubble preparation is composed of oleate of soda and glycerine, and from it bubbles two feet in diameter and of exceeding brilliancy can be blown. Some of these have been kept forty-eight hours under glass.

An apparatus for recording the exact speed of a train during its entire run, including stoppages and startings, has been invented by M. Pouzet.

M. Jacquellin says that carbons free from ash can be made by passing dry chlorine gas over pulverized coal or coke heated to bright redness.

According to the *Sanitary Review* the causes of the high mortality in Memphis have been shown by Dr. Thornton to be connected chiefly with the negro population.

In Great Britain the large sum of $40,000,000,000 is invested in railways. Some of the engines weigh 45 tons and take a load of 60 tons at a speed of from 48 to 50 miles an hour.

There died in New York city last year 37,951 persons. The whole number of suicides recorded was 199, against 166 in 1881, and 152 in 1880. Of these 165 were men and 34 were women; 71 were Germans, 50 Americans and 20 Irish.

Bordeaux red is a new coloring matter for wine. It appears to be a napthaline dye. Its presence in wine can be very easily detected. Silk is turned by it to a granite red, and the addition of a little ammonia makes the doctored wine brown.

A strong infusion of sassafras root is recommended by Dr. Hinton as a powerful remedy for poisoning by *Rus toxicodendron*. When it is cool cloths are wet in it and applied frequently to the patient. A day's treatment will effect a cure usually.

The grapevine in France is surely and steadily failing. The phyllogera has no doubt contributed much toward its destruction, but aside from that the vine seems to be in a state of natural decay. The young and vigorous vines of this country must in the future supply the deficiency of the French vineyards.

Bricks are thus made without baking: Equal parts of hydraulic lime, sand and scoria are pounded and then mixed, being made into a paste by the addition of water. This paste is submitted to strong pressure in molds, and afterward hardened in cold water. The bricks therefore, it will be seen, simply consist of hydraulic cement.

There is sometimes an advantage gained in blindfolding a balky horse If the habit is not inveterate, closely bandaging the eyes will distract the attention and set the animal at work again. To do this with the best effect the bandage must fit closely over the eyes, and the common blinders which only partially exclude light will not answer as well.

Artificial slates: Boil four gallons water, and add when boiling, four pounds and one and one-half ounces borax, and then one pound gumalac, in small portions. Then add two ounces lamp-black, eight ounces silicate of soda solution (sirupy), one pound nine ounces silica. When this mixture is of convenient thickness it is applied on thick paper.

Some experiments have been made by M. Decaux, on the effect of the electric light on the colors of cloth and paintings, etc. The colors were exposed for 1500 hours under thin glasses to the action of an arc light at a distance of 150 cm. (about 60 inches), and under these conditions the effect of the electric light was found to be similar to that of sunlight, but only one-fourth as great.

It is almost a self-evident fact that there should be some other way of disposing of sewage than turning it into streams. But there is hardly any censure too severe for those who cut and store ice from polluted waters. Organic germs of disease are contained in such ice. People drink water cooled by it in the summer, when the system is most liable to sickness that may last all the year round.

An automatic electric mechanism that is designed to announce the approach of railroad trains has been tried on what is called the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee line. It consists of a box filled with mercury placed under the rail at the required distance from a bell. When a train passes over this box the mercury is so agitated as to form contact with the wire communicating with the bell, and thus make it ring.

The South says that a number of ladies of Sumter, S. C., have organized a silk association, bought land near the town, purchased mulberry trees and silk-worm eggs, given notice of application for a charter and entered upon the venture in a very business like manner. The ladies propose to buy a reel and reel off the silk in Sumter instead of sending the cocoons off, and hope to have at some time a silk manufactory.

Dr. Thomas Taylor of Washington has made some investigations which convince him that the common housefly, aside from being an annoying pest, is possessed of the capacity of transmitting disease by carrying the germs from place to place.

It has been proved by numerous experiments that flour cannot bear the action of the sun, even when not exposed directly to its rays. When flour is exposed to the heat of the sun an alteration takes place in the gluten similar to that produced by the heating of the stones. For this reason it is advisable that the transportation of flour should take place, if possible, on cool days or by night, as well as that flour should be stored in a cool place.

A favorite antidote for rattlesnake poison in Mexico is a strong solution of iodine in potassium iodide. Mr. H. H. Croft has tested some of the poison itself with this solution, and finds that a light brown amorphous precipitate is formed, the insolubility of which explains the beneficial action of the antidote. When iodine cannot be readily obtained a solution of potassium iodide, to which a few drops of ferric chloride has been added can, perhaps, be used as an antidote to snake poison.

The sunflower does not turn with the sun, but a recent observer finds that a majority of the flowers do have a prevailing direction when opening. In the case of one of the perennial sunflowers (*Helianthus mollis*), of sixty-eight flowers up to one time all had their heads inclining to the southeast. Three day after this, with seventy-three flowers open, twenty-one (among the older flowers) had advanced toward the northeast, their horizontal faces becoming nearly erect during the journey.

A non-conductor of electricity has yet to be found, for all substances hitherto discovered are conductors of the force under certain known conditions; but those which offer a great resistance to it serve the purpose of non-conductors in practice, although they may be all classed as good or bad conductors. The best conductor known at present is silver; the worst conductor is solid paraffine. The Mayall metal, a substance composed of plumbago and rubber, recently patented by Thomas J. Mayall of Reading, Mass., is said to be economical and most efficacious in this connection.

Dr. Merkel states that the height of an individual after a night's rest, measured before rising from the bed, is two inches greater than it is in the evening, measured standing. There is a gradual diminution in height, caused by the yielding of the plantar arches and of the intervertebral discs; and a sudden diminution, when the individual rises, occurring at the articulations of the lower extremities. The sinking at the ankle is one-third of an inch; at the knee, one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch; at the hip, two-fifths of an inch. The shortening at the knee is probably due to the elasticity of the cartilages. At the hip there is, in addition, a sinking of the head of the femur into the cotyloid cavity.

For our Better Halves.

Somebody has found a new use for the rubber-cloth hooded garments. If glazed on the inside, they make excellent feverproof suits, and may be worn by doctors, nurses and other persons compelled to enter the rooms of those sick with contagious disease.

Silk muslin kerchiefs in white or colors are made up for house wear in very simple styles. They are bordered with a frill of lace, and have a small velvet flower in one corner. Net squares and scarfs have the flowers from Spanish lace applied in the ends or corners.

Scarfs of Oriental lace almost a yard wide and two yards long are shown for summer wear. They have very deep borders on the end of medalions or flower designs set close together and are sprigged over nearly their whole surface.

The *Bazar* patterns for summer dresses indicate a decided lowering of the standard of good taste, for every one of them is made of flowered materials, and two have birds in the design. There is nothing very new about the styles in which they are made, although in two the drapery is massed very high, apparently puffed out by some stiff substance, and in one model this arrangement is carried to absurdity, the puff being so large as to suggest that it is meant for a child to sit upon while the wearer stands. As for sitting down while arrayed in this way it is clearly impossible.

Black illusion dresses are dotted with pearl spangles, beetles' wings or butterflies, rather than with jet, by London dressmakers. The effect is better than that seen when jet was worn by every second woman in a ballroom.

The waist most in use for young girls' ball dresses in Paris is crossed in front and at the back and has a belt fastened by a rosette. It has a delightful air of old fashion which makes the wearer, if at all pretty, look positively babyish.

Still another use has been found for the little silk tufts. They are hung to the loops and ends of satin ribbon which sometimes trim the panels of skirts and have a very good effect.

The Last Railway Census of the United States.

The *Scientific American* collates the following railroad information.

The census report of 1880 relating to railways shows that for the fiscal year ending 1880, there were operated in the United States 86,781½ miles of railway, the cost and liabilities for which were a little over five thousand six hundred millions of dollars ($5,658,914,158).

The average cost of the railways, counting capital paid in and borrowed, has been approximately $62,552 per mile.

The aggregate transportation earnings for 1880 were $580,450,594, and the expenses were $352,800,120. Net earnings, $227,650,474. After paying interest and other fixed charges the amount available for dividends was $110,344,597.

The total railway stock subject to dividend was over two thousand six hundred and thirteen millions of dollars ($2,613,606,204), on which a trifle over 4½ per cent. average dividends were earned, and an average of 2.70 declared, the balance of 1.80 being held.

The earnings per mile were $6,688. Expenses per mile, $4,665. Freight trains earned $1.65 per mile, and cost to run 98 cents per mile. Passenger trains earned $1.19 per mile, and cost to run them 76 cents per mile. In round numbers, 291,000,000 tons of freight were carried; average distance each ton, 112 miles. Passengers to the number of 270,000,000 were carried; average distance each, 23 miles.

No. of passengers killed,	146	Injured,	544
" employees "	923	"	3617
" other persons "	1475	"	1513
	2541		5674

Total killed and wounded for 1880, 8215.

The equipment is as follows:

No. of locomotives,		17,412
" passengers cars,		12,330
" mail, express and baggage cars,		4,475
" freight cars,		375,312
" all other cars,		80,138
Cost of equipment,		$418,045,459

The number of railway employees is as follows:

General officers,			3,375
" office clerks,			8,655
Stationmen,			63,380
Trainmen—Engineers,		18,977	
Conductors,		12,419	
All others,		48,254	
			79,650
Shopmen—Machinists,		22,766	
Carpenters,		23,202	
All others,		43,746	
			89,714
Trackmen,			122,489
All other employees,			51,694
Aggregate,			418,957
Am. of pay rolls for the year,			$195,350,013

Sanitary.

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH BRAIN WORK FOR CHILDREN.—Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., delivered a lecture on "National Necessities as the Basis of Natural Education," before the Society of Arts, and brought forward the following facts:

"In one large establishment, containing about six hundred children, half girls and half boys, the means of industrial occupation were gained for the girls before any were obtained for the boys. The girls were, therefore, put upon half time tuitions; that is to say, their time of book instruction was reduced from thirty-six hours to eighteen per week, given on the three alternate days of their industrial occupation, the boys remaining at full school time of thirty-six hours per week, the teaching being the same, on the same system, and by the same teacher, the same school attendance in weeks and years in both cases. On the periodical examination of the school, surprise was expressed by the inpectors at finding how much more alert, mentally, the girls were than the boys, and in advance in book attainments. Subsequently, industrial occupation was found for the boys, when their time of book instruction was reduced from thirty-six hours a week to eighteen, and after a while the boys were proved, upon examination, to have obtained their previous relative position, which was in advance of the girls."

TETANUS FROM A CARIOUS TOOTH.—The *American Journal of Dental Science* says that a very remarkable case of fatal tetanus, ascribed to the irritation of a carious tooth, was reported some time back in one of the West of England journals. The patient was a shoemaker, residing at Bridgewater, who had enjoyed excellent health until he was seized with violent pain in the side of his head. He was treated in the first instance by a chemist for neuralgia, but the symptoms becoming aggravated, Mr. Kemmis, a medical practitioner, was called in. He found the patient insensible, with his jaw locked and immovable. Treatment, however, was unavailing; the man remained insensible, and died in a few hours. At the inquest Mr. Kemmis stated it as his opinion that death was due to tetanus brought about by a decayed tooth, and he characterized the case as a most extraordinary one, a statement with which every one will agree. Simple trismus from some form of dental irritation, generally the difficult eruption of wisdom teeth, is not a very rare phenomenon, and cases of it are recorded. But general and fatal tetanus from a similar cause is happily of rare occurrence. Mr. Tomes has recorded a case which was apparently due to the operation of pivoting, and Wedl has mentioned one in which tetanus followed the extraction of a tooth. In Mr. Tomes' case, as in the one the particulars of which are given above, death occurred very soon after the first appearance of muscular spasm.

Curious Facts.

A spring in St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, pours forth clear, cold water all day, but at sunset it suddenly goes dry, discharging no water until the sun rises again.

While sawing veneer from a walnut knot an Indianian discovered in the twisted fibres of the wood a perfect picture of a spaniel's head. The lines are as accurately drawn as if by the pencil of an artist, and when framed this natural curiosity has all the semblance of art.

One theatrical sham which has been revealed by a florist is the remodelling of designs received by actors and actresses. The material of a flower ship received in the first act appears in the shape of a harp in the second, of an anchor in the third, or of any other design. And all the time the audience is amazed at the extravagant profusion of flowers.

The contrarieties of the Chinese, as compared with us, have often been commented on. The Rev. Selah Brown writes about them as follows: We shake hands as a salutation; a Chinaman shakes hands with himself. He stands at a distance, and clasping both together, he shakes them up and down at you. We uncover the head as a mark of respect; they keep their heads covered, but take off their shoes for politeness. We shave the face; they shave head and eyebrows. We cut our finger nails; they consider it aristocratic to have nails from three to five inches long, which they are obliged to protect in silver cases. The Chinaman's waistcoat is outside his coat, and his drawers outside his trousers. We blacken our shoes; he whitens them. We have soup as a first course at dinner, and dessert at last; they have dessert at first and soup at last. We want our wines ice cold; the Chinese drink theirs scalding hot. We bury in the earth; they on its surface.

With us, black clothing is a badge of mourning; with them, white garments indicate the loss of friends. In that land of opposites it is the old men who fly kites, walk on stilts, and play the shuttlecock, and, to keep up their odd ways of doing things, they play the latter with their feet instead of their hands.

In China women do men's work, and men are the milliners, dressmakers and washerwomen. With us the right hand is the place of honor; with them it is the left hand. In dating letters we place the year last; they write it first. They always speak of the mariner's compass (their own invention) as pointing to the south. We pay our physicians when we are sick; they pay while they are well, but as soon they get sick the pay stops. Here men kill their enemies, a Chinaman gets revenge by killing himself. We use a soft pillow; they a block of wood. They launch ships sidewise, ring bells from the outside, and actually turn their screws in the opposite direction from ours.

Swedish Expedition to Spitzbergen.

The expedition dispatched to Spitzbergen last summer by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, under Baron G. de Geer and Dr. Nathorst, two eminent naturalists, has resulted in a greatly increased knowledge of that desolate land. The outlines of the fjords and valleys of the southern part of the island and the relative depth of the seas around it and Scandinavia have been mapped out, rendering it evident that Spitzbergen is a ridge placed upon a comparatively level plateau, identical with that from which Scandinavia arises. This plateau sinks abruptly into the ocean west of Spitzbergen.

The fjords and narrow valleys are due to the action of glaciers. Old gravel beaches and marine shells occur far inland, showing a considerable re-elevation after the subsidence that followed the glacial period during which the mountains were sculptured. Some of the most characteristic plants and animals of Scandinavia exist in Spitzbergen, a circumstance due to a former land connection along the line of the plateau. Such a connection would cause the Gulf Stream to flow past the western coasts of Spitzbergen, and thus would bring about the milder climate which its fossils seem to indicate.

Poet's Corner.

Epitaph on a Lady.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die,
Which in life did harbor give
To more virtue than doth live:
If at all she had a fault,
Leave it buried in this vault.

Five Things.

What makes the time run short?
Business or busy sport.
What makes it long to you?
Hands with no work to do.
What brings death quickly in?
Slowness to work and win.
What wins the glowing gold?
The stroke that is brisk and bold.
What man stands near the throne?
The man who can hold his own!

So brief the time to smile,
Why darken we the air
With frowns and tears, the while
We nurse despair?

Stand in the sunshine sweet,
And treasure every ray,
Nor seek with stubborn feet
The darksome way.

—Celia Thaxter.

Do not look for wrong and evil;
You will find them if you do.
As you measure for your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness:
You will meet them all the while.
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

—Alice Cary.

Love wakes anew this throbbing heart,
And we are never old.
Over the Winter glaciers
I see the Summer glow,
And, through the wild-piled snowdrift,
The warm rosebuds blow.

—Emerson.

Stronger than steel
Is the sword of the Spirit;
Swifter than arrows
The light of the truth is;
Greater than anger
Is love that subdueth!

As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright;
Unaiming charms with edge resistless fall,
And she who means no mischief does it all.

—Aaron Hill.

What is beauty? Not the show
Of shapely limbs and features. No.
These are but flowers
That have their dated hours
To breathe their momentary sweets, then go.
'Tis the stainless soul within
That outshines the fairest skin.

—Sir A. Hunt.

What good I see humbly I seek to do,
And live obedient to the law in trust
That what will come, and must come, will
come well.

—Edwin Arnold.

Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind of ignorance is a mind distressed.

—Cowper.

The truly generous is the truly wise;
And he who loves not others lives unblest.

—Horne.

Seldom can the heart be lonely,
If it seek a lonelier still
Self-forgetting, seeking only
Emptier cups of love to fill.

—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Agricultural.

Renovating Old Gardens.

After a garden has been maintained in the same place for many years it sometimes loses its productive power, in spite of repeated and heavy manuring. Many kinds of vegetables refuse to thrive, and it becomes necessary to change the garden-plat or infuse new life into the cloyed soil by a period of rest and a partial return to a state of

The location of the vegetable garden is not always a matter of choice, and frequently there is but one place which unites the different requirements of soil, exposure and convenience, and after this has been permanently enclosed it is annoying to arrive at a period when the garden becomes unable to meet promptly the demands upon it.

It has long been known that heavily stocking an old garden with red clover, and allowing it to remain two years without plowing, will bring the soil back to its fertility and vigor. This is sometimes done by farmers, but it is hard to persuade a village resident to adopt a remedy so far outside of his usual course. As a substitute which, under certain conditions, is even better than clover, I would recommend planting strawberries. One-half of the garden may be planted at a time, leaving the other half for the raising of such vegetables as still continue to flourish.

Plow at the usual time, and in April plant strong plants of any very vigorous variety, with perfect blossoms and desirable fruit, in rows thirty inches apart and fifteen inches in the row. Keep clean and allow the runners to cover all the ground. Late in the fall mulch lightly with chopped straw, and in the following spring pull up any weeds that show themselves. Under anything but extraordinary circumstances—such as a very late frost or peculiarly unfavorable weather at blooming time—you will in June pick a large crop of berries, which will be a trifle more difficult to pick than if they were in separate rows. After picking remove all large or tall-growing weeds that may have grown and leave the plantation for another year's fruitage, mulching again in winter. The result will be a crop of berries nearly as large as the first.

Immediately after bearing, the heavy crop of old and new plants which covers the land should be plowed under and the ground planted to late cabbage or Swedish turnips. The following spring it will be in condition to grow a very large crop of early potatoes, followed by celery. After this the ground will be fit for any garden crop, and the other half of the garden can be subjected to he same rotation. The result of treating a garden once in ten or twelve years to a change of this kind will be eminently satisfactory and profitable.—*American Gardener.*

Market Gardening.

Every season furnishes its crops of unsuccessful merchants or mechanics, who ask our agricultural editors if market-gardening does not pay large profits, and if there is not a good chance in this business for an industrious man to better his condition. Judged by the high prices the average citizen pays for his vegetables in the large cities it seems to him there must be money in raising vegetables. If he could remove to the country, say within an hour's ride, he could attend to his city business without loss of time, and by hiring a good gardener he could have cheaper vegetables and fruits, and add something to his income by sending the surplus to market. Nothing looks more feasible on paper; nothing is more delusive in practice. Every business, to be successful, requires a responsible head, thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and giving it his personal attention. There are many points in market-gardening that can only be learned by experience, and if a stranger to the business undertakes it, he will pay dearly for his education. Some three hundred dollars to the acre are needed as capital to carry on the business to advantage, even when a man is practically acquainted with it, and knows how and where to invest every dollar. The questions to be solved are location in reference to market; soil, what kind and how much; what crops to grow; what kinds of manure to apply to a given crop, and the quantity; what tools are wanted; what seed to plant; what teams are needed, and what labor to carry on the business successfully, and have no waste. The cultivation of a few square rods for a family supply of small fruits and vegetables might prove profitable and healthful, while market-gardening in the same hands would prove disastrous. Market-gardening is a remunerative business when a man understands it, but it is far from being an easy road to wealth for those who have all the details to learn. —*American Agriculturist.*

Hedge Fence.

It makes but little difference whether you plant Osage orange or hawthorn for fencing in your farm. Either one makes a good fence when properly attended to, and neither one makes a fence at all when neglected. The Osage orange will make a fence in less time than hawthorn, but it will cost more to keep it in order, on account of its thrifty growth, unless you let it take its own course, as our worthy (or unworthy) trustees do the one growing on the burial grounds of our country seat. Said hedge is twenty-five or thirty feet high, and where it is thin enough for a cow to walk through they have put in boards and nailed them to the stems of the hedge. That kind of a fence I would call a nuisance. The nice thing about a well-set hedge fence is, you always have a surplus of materials, and the brush or trimmings will always pay to gather and burn them; whereas, in repairing a rail fence you must always supply new rails in place of those that have rotted out.

The hedge fence, if taken care of, is an everlasting fence. I never knew one to die that was taken care of. I could show you hedge fences more than a hundred years old, and good fence yet—good enough to turn hogs of horses. I would advise every farmer that has a nice-laying farm to plant hedge fence for road and line fences. It don't make any difference whether it is hard froze, or wet from the last big rain, you can trim hedge fence all the same; in fact, winter is the time to shape up the hedge fence. With a good hedge fence around your farm you can rest contented till morning, without being afraid the wind will blow down the line fence and let your neighbor's stock in on your fields of grain. I admit there are other kinds of fence that can be made quicker and cheaper than hedge, but they will eventually rot out, and then to replace makes them the most costly of the two. Not so with the hedge. It starts up every spring and puts out its leaves, and appears to enjoy life with the fresh grass and growing grain. As for the hedge dying out on account of thin soil, it is out of the question when sod is put under and subsoil on top; the leaves from the hedge will keep the soil rich enough. I would rather attribute the cause of the hedge dying to the surplus of stagnant water poisoning the roots.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Farm Notes.

With slow-growing sorts like celery, carrot, sage, asparagus, and even parsnip and onion, mix one-eighth of quick-growing sorts, like turnip and radish, to mark the rows for an early weeding.

A writer in the *Farmers' Review* notes as a "singular fact" that all the persons injured or killed by "dangerous bulls" in Illinois during the past five years were attacked between the months of August and January.

With very careful management and attention to the health of the ewes, coupled with personal attention at lambing time, one hundred lambs can be raised to the one hundred ewes. The ewe flock should be kept in good heart, and fed enough.

A writer in the *Home and Farm* used about a quart of sawdust in each hill of one plot of potatoes and none in another plot. The sawdust hills yielded nearly twice as much as the others, and the potatoes were larger and smoother.

D. K. Shauer, in a letter to the *Iowa Homestead*, says that a simple, sure and easily applied cure for lice on animals is in give a few slices of onions in their feed. They eat them readily, and one or two feeds does the business effectually.

During his recent travels in Europe Professor Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, found a vast fruit region in nothern Russia never before explored where the mercury sinks to 50° below zero, in which choice apples, pears, plums and cherries were grown in unlimited quantities.

It is worth the experiment of training a few vines of the sweet potato to climb on short poles. A recent writer states that with a few rows so treated he worked them with greater convenience. They did not form side roots, and the yield was much larger than from those grown in the usual way.

A correspondent of the *Prairit Farmer* writes that he has tried flat and hill culture for cucumbers, squashes and melons. When hot, dry weather came the plants in the hills began to dry up, while those on level ground grew freely. He thinks flat cultivation decidedly the best, unless on wet ground.

Dusting of cucumber, melon and squash plants with plaster early in the morning, when the dew is on, has long been practiced for checking the ravages of the striped bug. A little Paris green or London purple, however, either applied in water or mixed with the plaster, is a much more effective application.

If cabbages are set out one yard each way nearly 5000 can be grown on one acre. Such being the case, it is a profitable crop when successfuly grown, as this vegetable not only sells well but, on account of its keeping qualities, affords, green food in winter for animals and poultry, to say nothing of the family.—*Farm and Garden.*

American Wonder is a seedling pea, the result of a cross between the Champion of England and Little Gem. It is one of the earliest wrinkled peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and wonderfully productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height.

In transplanting trees all the roots which may have become bruised or broken in the process of lifting should be cut clean away behind the broken part, as they then more readily strike out new roots from the cut parts. In all such cases the cut should be a clean sloping one and made in an upward and outward direction.

From six grade Jersey cows Mr. D. B. Marden, of East Vassalboro Me., made, from Jannary 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883, 1318 pounds of butter, besides, milk used in a family of four persons. This butter was sold in Boston for $478.04' or nearly $80 to each cow. It sold in summer for 34 cents per pound, and in winter for 40 cents per pound.

Peter Henderson says the best shading he has ever used for the glass in greenhouses or hot-beds is naphtha mixed with a little white lead, so as to give it the appearance of thin milk. This can be put on the glass with a syringe, very quickly, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 1000 spuare feet. It holds on the entire season until loosened by the fall frosts.

Some think very highly of the Shropshire breed of sheep—good for the production of mutton and what is known as clothing or delaine wool. This sheep is possessed of strong constitutional vigor, produces a compact fleece, matures early and has a beautiful form. It is claimed that Shropshires do excellently wellin large flocks, and the ewes are very prolific, producing, it is said, 40 per cent. of twins. The ewes make good mothers, giving plenty of milk, and are careful.

A correspondent of the *Kansas Farmer* says he has been experimenting with sorghum as fodder for farm stock, and finds one acre of it equal to an acre of corn. His cattle eat it readily, consuming stalk and all, and it makes them as sleek and fat as corn-fed stock. He plants in hills, about double the quantity he would use if he were cultivating for sirup, and when the seed is ripe cuts, shocks and cures, same as cornfodder. If cut before frost he says it will retain its sweetness all winter.

Professor L. B. Arnold says the points in favor of dairying are: First, a dairy farm costs 10 per cent. less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the annual returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less; fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since the dairyman does not suffer so much from wet and frost and varying seasons, and he can, if prudent, provide against drought.

The report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for August and September furnishes some figures respecting dogs and their work which are most striking. In 1881 Ohio contained 191,927 dogs, which killed 34,606 sheep and wounded 31,422, of a total value of $172,511—perhaps more money than all the dogs in the State are worth. This report is from the books of the county auditors as returned by township assessors, and is no doubt approximately correct. Secretary Chamberlain well says that this furnishes a problem for legislators.

Complaint has often been made that grapes grown in the vicinity of gas works possess the disagreeable taste and odor of gas-tar and it has been supposed the fruit absorbed this volatile substance from the air. Recent investigations prove, however, that the odor and flavor of the grapes are dne to the fact that the sap of the vine absorbs them from the soil. If disagreeable odors may thus find their way into the grapes, why, by a similar artificial process, may not grapes, and indeed other fruits, be possibly flavored to suit the taste, however varied and wh'msical.

Sham Butter and Cheese.

Can anyone tell what dairying is drifting to? We hear of all sorts of queer monstrosities, from lard-cheese to cotton-butter. No man knows what he eats if he buys it. Simulation is the spirit of the age, and no end of science and skill is employed to deceive. A clever imitation is what men prefer to produce, and the public are led to devour. The simplicity of genuineness is out of the running, as things go in the world. The public must eat what is given them, asking no questions. The oleomargarine men have done a terrible lot of mischief, and offal is the god whom they delight to honor and exalt. At all points they aim to circumvent the dairymen and swindle the public.

The taste of the people is degraded by the sham butter and cheese which seems to be real. Men's stomachs nowadays are sepulchers for strange abominations which they ignorantly rather than innocently swallow. This sort of thing is leading them they know not whither, and posterity will pay the piper. It is no longer that which cometh out of, but that which goeth into the mouth that defiles. Meats and drinks of many kinds are not what they pretend to be, and there is a great deal of "tricks that are dark" in what passes for dairy goods.

Whose fault is this? Well, in a great part the dairymen's, for they have spoiled good milk. They have given an opening for the shoddy men of the dairy who are growing rich out of offal. The law complacently lets men sell what they like, and the sham is, often enough, better than the real one. Shoddy sells well enough to be carefully made, and so the makers of counterfeit butter and cheese do flourish. Dairymen who make inferior butter and cheese no matter how real the goods may be, are out of the running entirely. If only the palate of the public is suited, it matters not if the article be real or pretended, so careless dairymen can hardly "make ends meet and tie." But one thing is clear: the makers of really first-class cheese and butter can hold their own and will hold their own against the nefarious stuff that is made in any and every country. A weeding-out process is going on, and goods which are mere simulations will take the place so long occupied by the products of mil that was spoiled. If, then, the oleomargarine business, the melted tallow and other less creditable things, shall result in bringing about a thorough reform in dairy methods, we shall have reason after all to be grateful to men for whom few of us entertain feelings that approach to respect or affection. But let the public have fair protection, let them know what they buy; then the dairymen will win—if they want to; and if they don't the fault is their own.

The Age of the Hippopotamus

Adhela, the female hippopotamus of the London Zoological Gardens, died on December 16, after a life of twenty-nine years in the gardens. Her mate (Obaysch) died in 1877, after twenty-seven years spent in captivity. As both were young when brought to England, and evidently died of old age, it is probable that thirty years is the extreme duration of tne life of this behemoth.

The Workshop.

By means of a recent invention bands of steel, suitably tempered and hardened, are employed to transmit motion from one pulley to the other, the faces of the pulleys being turned, for this purpose, perfectly flat, and then faced with a varnish of rosin, shellac and asphalt.

A foreign manufacturer has figured out, mathematically, that in windmills the most serviceable wind is one that blows at a velocity of some twenty-three feet a second. The fans of the windmill revolve, it is to be noted, with nearly double the velocity of the wind. The lowest number of days during any year that the wind proved serviceable was 180, and the greatest number 280.

In the production of French window glass a mixture is used of 100 parts quartz sand, with from thirty to forty parts of dry carbonate of sodium, or as much sulphate with charcoal, and thirty to forty parts of chalk. German window glass consists of a double silicate of chalk and potassa—100 parts of quartz sand, fifty parts of pearlash, from twenty-five to thirty parts of chalk and two parts of nitre. In many mixtures common salt is an ingredient. One of the first qualities of glass is composed of 100 parts quartz sand, fifty parts dry Glauber's salts, 17½ to 20 parts of lime, and four of charcoal.

Do not empty the boiler under steam pressure, but cool it down with the water in; then open the blow-out tap, and let the water pour out. To quicken the cooling, the damper may be left open and the steam blown off through the safety valves. Do not, on any account, dash cold water on any of the plates. But, in cases of emergency, pour cold water in before the hot water is let out, and mix the two together so as to cool the boiler down gradually and generally, and not suddenly and locally. If a boiler is blown off under steam pressure the plates and brickwork are left hot. The hot plates harden the scale, and the hot brickwork hurts the boiler. Cold water dashed on to hot plates will cause severe straining by local contraction, sometimes sufficient to fracture the seams.

An English mechanic gives the following for softening steel: "Heat your steel to a dull red heat, hold it in some dark or shady nook or corner until you can just see the least possible tinge of redness, then cool immediately in water at the ordinary temperature, and you will be able to file or turn it with very little difficulty. I have tried this on steel from the smallest sizes up to one inch in diameter with success; beyond that I have not gone. I do not claim that this way is better than, or as good as, some that have been given for annealing steel; but there are times when the delay of the ordinary process is extremely inconvenient, as in the filing of turning tools of a particular shape, reannealing steel when the skin is taken off, etc., and then this mode answers admirably."

Common articles of hardware, such as screw eyes, hinges, handles, etc., are polished by tumbling in a revolving barrel. The tumbler is charged about half full with the goods, mixed with a material selected according to experience as best suited to do the work. Small scraps of iron, sand and gravel with the attrition of the metal take away the roughness and put a moderately smooth surface to the work. Then charge the work into a tumbler partly filled with leather scrap or skivings cut fine, mixed with crocus or any fine polishing powder; after which it can be cleaned and brightened by an additional tumbling in sawdust and lime. The above is a general feature of this kind of work. Almost every manufacturer has some peculiar system of management suited to the special kind of work made. Some use oil or water, then boil the work in lime water, and again tumble in sawdust to dry and brighten. The black oxide of iron (anvil scales) is much used were it can be had. A little plumbago is sometimes thrown into the tumbler to give the work a shining black surface. A strong barrel or keg on trunnions with a small door for charging is the most suitable small light work.

Simple Remedies.

The best remedy for sprained ankles or wrist, until medical aid arrives, is to bathe the afflicted member in arnica, and if it is not near at hand cold water is the next best thing.

Half a teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little cold water, and drank, will instantly relieve heart-burn or dyspepsia. If taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a teaspoonful of salt and a tumbler of water, it will in a few days cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia, if, at the same time, due attention is paid to the diet. There is no better remedy than the above for constipation. As a gargle for sore throat it is equal to chlorate of potash and is entirely safe. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it will have a beneficial effect on the throat by cleansing it and by allaying the irritation. In doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water it acts promptly as an emetic; and in cases of poisoning is always at hand. It is an excellent remedy for bites and stings of insects. It is a valuable astringent in hemorrhages, particularly for bleeding after the extraction of teeth. It has both cleansing and healing properties, and is therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations.

Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard stirred into half a pint of water acts as an emetic very promptly, and is milder and easier to take than salt and water. Equal parts of ground mustard and flour or meal, made into a paste with warm water, and spread on a thin piece of muslin, with another piece of muslin laid over it, forms the often indispensable "mustard plaster." It is almost a specific for colic, when applied for a few moments over the "pit of the stomach." For all internal pains and congestions there is no remedy of such general utility. It acts as a counter-irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence, in severe cases of croup a small mustard plaster should be applied to the back of the child's neck. The same treatment will relieve almost any case of headache. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left too long in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster acts as well when at considerable distance from the affected part. An excellent substitute for mustard plaster is what is known as "Mustard Leaves." They come a dozen in a box, and are about four or five inches in size; they are perfectly dry and will keep a long time. For use, it is only necessary to dip one in a dish of water for a moment and then apply it.

Common baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds and burns. It may be used on the surface of the burned place, either dry or wet. When applied promptly, the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat and with it the pain, and the healing process soon commences. It is the best application for eruptions caused by poisonous ivy and other poisonous plants, as also for bites and stings of insects.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Leached and Unleached Ashes.

The question is often asked: What is the comparative value of leached with unleached ashes? The answers have been widely different. While some have claimed that a bushel of leached ashes is worth as much as a bushel of unleached, others do not value them worth more than one-third as much. Why this difference? Do not cultivaters observe alike, or is there a great difference in ashes? While, no doubt, cultivators are careless in their observations, and there is every reason to believe that there is a difference in the qualities of ashes, there are other, quite as important reasons, why there is a great difference of opinion as to the comparative value of leached ashes.

The first is because there are other elements of value in the ashes besides potash, one of them phosphoric acid; therefore, if leached ashes be applied to land already rich in potash and deficient in phosphates, it will be seen at once that the results would bemore favorable than if applied to land rich in phosphates and deficient in potash. While if the unleached be applied to the first, and leached to the last, the result would be very unfavorable to the leached ashes. There is another cause of this great difference of opinion, which is a frequent misunderstanding in regard to the measurement. While one party understands a bushel of leached ashes to simply mean a bushed measured after leached, another party means a bushel measured before it is leached; as it requiries three bushels of unleached ashes to make one of leached, it will be seen at once that such misunderstanding must lead to a great difference of opinion as to the value, so long as farms differ as to the amount of different fertilizers the soil contains.

Each farmer, by his own observation and experiment, must decide what his own soil is deficient in, and in what it has a surplus. The best way to do this is to apply different fertilizers and note the results; by applying a bushel of leached ashes by the side of a bushel of unleached. If he finds that the unleached does the best it is an indication that his land is deficient in potash, but if the leached does the best it is an evidence that the potash is not as deficient as the phosphates. — *Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The salts of nickel are claimed to be excellent and powerful disinfectants. Dr. Hugo Schultz, who has studied their action, uses the chloride, and finds that even one-tenth of 1 per cent. solutions will kill bacteria termo.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Mar. 29, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

WHITMER & CO.,
Spring Mills, Pa,,

Call attention to their immense, double stock—of Goods, for Spring of '83

Agents for THE "IMPERIAL PLOW." and manufacturers Agents for Furniture.

City Stock of Carpets to select from. Ready matched and sewed together.

A Card.

Garman's New Store in Bush Arcade is open now. Everything new, fresh and neat. We don't claim to have the largest stock, but we do claim to have the finest assortment of goods in Centre county and at the lowest possible prices. White goods and embroideries are specialties. We have twenty-seven patterns of lace curtains, also a full line of Strawbridge & Clothier's samples of dress goods. It will pay you to call.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—All new styles of laces at Lyon & Co's.

——Had about two inches of snow on Friday, last.

——The John Motz homestead, at Woodward, was sold to David Krape.

——Mann's axe works have suspended work for a short period, in order to brush up the establishment generally.

——It is reported now that the Altoona parlor prize fight was a hoax. The joker should have his ears boxed.

——"One Word from the Loved Ones at Home," by Mrs. Eva J. R. White—the great Boston song—being sung everywhere—written by one of Boston's popular vocalists. To be had at music stores everywhere. Price, 35 cents.

——The new stock of boots and shoes at Doll & Mingle's exceeds anything yet opened in Bellefonte, in that line. Genuine goods, and prices low. If you want to make an honest deal in boots or shoes, Doll & Mingle's is the place to go to—in the Brockerhoff house block.

——The roads are lively with "flitters." Every body seems to be flitting and gitting. We think there are more people moving this spring than ever before. There has also been quite an exodus to the west.

——As we went to press last week, rumors reached us of an attempt at suicide in Pine Grove Mills, by Mr. A. Ralston, a married man. He shot himself on Tuesday morning, 20, using a revolver, the ball entering back of the right ear. His life was despaired of. Financial troubles are said to have led the man to this rash act.

——The grammar school, Prof. Hosterman teacher, closed with a very pleasant entertainment on last Thursday evening.

——Mr. Philip Kemp, an old citizen of this section, has moved a short distance below Pleasant Gap, where he has purchased a farm.

——A family of Madison, Ohio, nineteen years ago purchased a paper of pins. When a pin was needed it was taken from the paper, and after it had served its purpose was replaced. If a pin was lost, general search was made until it was found. In this way the one paper of pins kept the family supplied for nineteen years.

——We have a quantity of garden seeds on hand, any of our readers wishing any can have some free of cost by calling at our office.

——Should Erb be hung? this question was decided "No," by the Loop debating club, a few evenings ago, as reported by George Huss who was one of the orators on the winning side.

——Mr. W. W. Brown, of Cedar Springs, last week purchased the steam tannery and dwelling house of Mr. W. H. Thompson, at Salona. Mr. Brown, after making the necessary repairs, intends to run the tannery to its full capacity. The business will be conducted under the firm name of Brown Bros.

——Easter on the 25th of March is a coincidence that no man living has seen. It was seen as far back as 1668, 1674, 1731, and 1742 that Easter came on the 25th of March. This coincidence is the first of its kind in our century, and will not take place again till 1894.

——Wiggins' failure as a weather prophet gives the people all the greater confidence in the Philad. Branch, where no one has yet been deceived in getting good clothing at low prices. Lewins & Co. have opened a fine stock of new clothing for the spring trade, and they intend to sell 20 per cent. lower than any others. This is no mere blow but a fact that will be carried out to the letter—only try them, if you need any clothing.

——On Wednesday of last week Hon. S. Gilliland, of College twp., passed through here with nine head of as fine steers as any lover of good beef would like to see. These cattle were shipped from Spring Mills to Philadelphia, and most of them will go into market there as No. 1. Mr. Cyrus Durst had the feeding of these steers under his care, and he seems to know how to fatten beeves.

——On 20, the case of Israel Erb, under sentence of death for the murder of the Kintzlers, in Snyder county, was presented to the board of pardons. A. H. Dill and F. F. Smith made strong pleas for the condemned. Charles Hower, of Selinsgrove, counsel for the prosecution opposed the pardon. During the argument a statement was made that Jonathan Moyer's wife on her death bed stated that she was not at the Kintzlers' as claimed by Mary Hartley.

——Subscribers changing their post-office address, will please send us their new address and also the old. tf

—A new line of spring gloves, lisle thread and silk, mousquetaire and Foster lacing gloves, Lyon & Co.

LINDEN HALL.

A Linden Hall correspondent thinks there is no evidence yet from headquarters indicating the rumored completion of the L. & T. railroad. He says there has been a corps of engineers at work for some time between Bellefonte and different points along our road, and between Struble's ore bank and Lemont. Your correspondent saw them drive the last stake only a few days ago on their line connecting with our road at Lemont. But after all what has that to do with the completion of our road? I think the people along the line of this road who have had their lands destroyed and their money spent without any equivalent, ought to rise in their might and ask redress at the hands of the Penn'a railroad company.

Our school under the direction of C. E. Emerick, of your town, closed on 22. A number of citizens and patrons of the school were present. The exercises consisted of dialogues, essays, and addresses by citizens, ending with an address by the teacher. SPECTATOR.

——An Italian laborer attempted an outrage on a little daughter of Mr. Jos. Bridgens, who resides near Flemington, while returning home from the Normal school on Monday evening. The little girl, who is about ten years of age, and her brother Harry, while on their road homeward, in passing through a piece of woods back of the Normal, the man seized the girl and was about to make off with her, when her brother who was some distance ahead, heard her cries and rushed back to see what the difficulty was, and the Italian, noticing his pursuer fled, doubtless saving the child from a dastardly outrage. This fiend, in human form, should be hunted down like a rabid dog.

——Mr. Ralston, who shot himself at Pine Grove Mills, will recover. He has become conscious and says he does not know how it happened, that it must have been an accident, and no intent to commit suicide. He had all things ready for moving to Philipsburg the day after the shooting.

——Sheriff Dunkle has thirteen boarders. Some of them evidently are professional burglars with accomplces outside who try to smuggle tools to the prisoners with which to break jail. One fellow wrote a letter to his sweetheart in Philadelphia, relating that he was 225 miles away in one of the worst prisons in the state—the grub was bad and the Sheriff only getting 25 cents per day for board; he bid his friends good-by he thought for eight years. Another prisoner's letter informed his friends they expected to get out by Sunday (last.) Another wrote they would watch a chance for escape when victuals were brought in by the deputy and when the high sheriff was not about; they believed the deputy would not shoot, but did not trust the other fellow. Well, the boys are not out yet, and the Sheriff and deputy will see that they do not take French leave.

——Since Queen Victoria sprained her knee by a fall, the other week, to commemorate the event prices in ready made clothing have been put down several pegs by Lewins & Co., who have just got an astonishing stock for the spring trade. Never were such bargains offered.

— Thomas J. Decker has moved from Potters Mills to Lock Haven. Jas. H. Bitner from Pleasant Gap to Tusseyville. J. W. O. Housman from Pleasant Gap to Rebersburg. Dan'l Prutzman from upper end of Miles to Centre Hall. Ph. Kemp from Centre Hill to Pleasant Gap. L. Wynn from Centre Hall to Potters Mills. Jas. Caldren from Centre Hall to Montgomery Station. G. H. Homan from Centre Hill to Spring Mills.

——Prof. W. T. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, favored the REPORTER with a pop visit, Wednesday.

——We were pleased to have a call from our old friend, H. R. Smith, Esq., of Ferguson.

——Julian Fleming's ponies, on Tuesday evening, while he was in the act of unhitching them, took it in their heads to run off, and going over a pile of boards made bad work of the vehicle.

—New prints, new ginghams, new dress goods at Lyon & Co's.

——Fish, fish, just received at Dinges' store. Try them, they are good and cheap.

——We learn that Mrs. Oscar Dale of College township, is seriously ill.

——The aged mother of Mr. George Swab, near Linden Hall, died on Tuesday. Funeral at Centre Hall, Thursday.

——Complete assortment of garden seeds at Clevan Dinges' Bargain store.

——The property of Thomas Wolf, dec'd, in Miles, was not sold.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The spring term of this select school will open April 16, 1883. Special attention wil be given to those preparing to teach or enter college. Boarding can be had at $2.00 to 2.50 per week. Tuition from $4.00 to $8.00 per term.

8mar4t W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. M.

A $20.00 BIBLICAL REWARD.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for April, among which is the following:

We will give $20 00 in gold to the person telling us how many verses are in the Old Testament Scriptures by April 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner April 16th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the May *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address, *Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penna,* 22 mar 2t

LOVE,

On broad Lake Erie's bounteous shore
Lived one bereft of health:
Death sternly knocked at her door,
Despite all friends and wealth.
Consumption claimed her for its own,
Claimed this young, loving wife:
But that which sells from zone to zone—
Peruna—saved her life!

The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati from November 1 to March 1 was 425,400. The aggregate yield of lard was 15,770,206 pounds, an increase of 1,000,600 pounds over the previous year. The number of barrels of pork produced was 16,217.

—A new line of corsets, just opened at Lyon & Co's.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S POSTMASTER SUDDENLY DIES.

Kenasha Wis,, March 25—Hon. T. O. Howe, postmaster general, died at 2 20 o'clock this afternoon, at the residence of his nephew, Col. Joseph H. Howe. He contracted a severe cold a week ago at Greenbay and returned to Kenasha. He was very ill till Saturday when he seemed to improve His physicians pronounced his ailment pneumonia. He was taken worse on Saturday night and sank rapidly passing away peacefully this afternoon.

An Illinois court has given a despositor in a broken bank a verdict against the directors personally, the Judge holding that they were responsible for money received after they knew of the bank's insolvency, as they did in this instance.

APLIL COURT TRIAL LIST.

FIRST WEEK.

John H. Yocum et al. vs. John Lyon et al.
Kessler & Huffington vs. O. L. Schoonover.
Jesse Diggins vs. Jackson Gorton.
C. G. Meinhart vs. John T. Fowler.
C. Sharrar vs. E. J. Pruner.
Gotlieb Haag vs. George B. Nash.
Edward Gardner vs. John W. Cooke.
W. H. Corman, assignee, vs. Elias Wert et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Centre county vs. Andrew Gregg et al.
I. J. Grenoble vs. Chas. E. Nash.
Stephen M'Monegal's Ex'rs vs. Price & Milliken.
A. C. Geary vs. Sam'l Kryder.
W. V. Hughes vs. J. H. Morrison.
Jacob Beck use of vs. Joan A. Hunter.
Thomas Merryman vs. John T. Fowler.
Furst & Hunter vs. Hoffer & Walker.
Jacob Wagner vs George Cronemiller.
J. B. Fisher vs R. H. Duncan et al.
H. Merryman Ex'rs vs W. F. Reynolds et al.
Warner & Merrit vs S. Ettlinger.
Com. of Penn'a ex rel., vs James Mullen et al.
Leonard Rhone vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
D. W. Holt vs Susquehanna Insurance Co.
Same vs Kittanning Insurance Co.
Aaron P. Fichards et ux., vs James Cowher, Adm'r, et al.
Com. Penn'a, ex rel., vs D. S. Keller, Adm'r.
A. B. Kose vs Carnegie Bros. & Co., (Limited)
Hugh Adams vs Alfred Johnson.
James Gates vs G. Dorsey Green.
G. W. Zimmerman vs S. P. Gephart.
George Reeser use of vs Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Jacob Pletcher et al., vs J. A. Walker.
A. J. Albright, Adm'r, Jonathan Kreamer.
W. H. Corman, assignee, S. K. Foust et al.
G. W. Zimmerman vs J. P. Gephart.

APRIL COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Gregg, J Rarick, Wm. Stover, Chas. A Krape ....Snowshoe, O Holt, Wm. Stewart.....Ferguson, J L Carper, D G Meek.....Unionville, S Brugger.....Potter G Boal.....Union, J H Stover, A Calhoun.....Walker, L Whippo.....Liberty, S W Menker.....Marion, L W Eberhart.....College, J W Stewart.....Millheim, J H Reifsnyder.....Miles, Harry Strohecker.....Boggs, Jac Yarnell, S J Dale .....Rush, J D Gill.....Harris, George Fortney..... Spring, John Griffith.

TRAVERSE—FIRST WEEK.

Howard, N S Sanders.....Philipsburg, S Miller, J R Herd sr., L Gorton, C G Herlinger.....Ferguson, David Carper, J W Riber.....Bellefonte, G W Brew J Olewine, I Hepburn, C Fox, E C Humes, J W Jackson.....Spring, F N Barnhart, Henry Zeigler, Wm Houser.....Howard twp., F Conier, D W Shenck.....College, Jas Everhart.....Liberty, B Gardner, C A Counter.....Gregg, Geo Miller, J Hoy, Jas Gentzel, J S Herring.....Union, E Fisher..... Curtin, D Brickley.....Milesburg, Wm Wilky, A Witherite.....Boggs, Jas Krebs, Austin Curtin, J L Neff.....Rush, J B Long.....Haines, Jas M Weaver, G M Stover.....Unionville, John Alexander.

TRAVERSE—SECOND WEEK.

Howard twp., J D Hall.....Ferguson, J T McCormick, M J Watt.....Patton, J Mattern, G W Basor.....Wortit Ph Spotts, W Richards, W B Gingery.....Boggs, E Hancock, G C Harvey, T Murray .....Gregg, Wm Neese.....Rush, F T Smith, J Twiggs.....Benner, J M Kephart, J D Wagner..... Bellefonte, O Miller, D W Eberhart, Chas Smith W D Dunkeman, E Brown, sr.....Marion, H McDowell, Joel Kling.....Potter, G F Emerick, John Grove.....Huston, W R Mattern.....Walker, Sam'l Gobbel, D Walters, Wm Grenoble, Joel Struble..... Howard, Wm Reesman.....Taylor, V Beckwith..... Harris, Frank Swab, John Meyers.....Unionville, B Rich.....Philipsburg, C B Sanford, J S Gray..... Miles Jered Kramer, Jerome Meyers.....Halfmoon, W H Wike.....Snowshoe, Jas Pope.....Haines, Jas F Stover, Sam'l C Musser, S M Motz.....Penn, Wm Eisenhuth.....Union, H Reese.....College, Matt. M'Closky.....Spring, John Ramy.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 26.

Flour—Dull in consequence of firmness of holders. Wheat steady; No 2 red elevator 1 19½; No 1 red do 1 21½; April 1 20¾.

Corn opened a shade better but closed weaker; car lots fairly active; rejected 55a55½; No 3 56a57.

Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 1 mixed 51½, white 52¼a57.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4¾a5c per pound.

Apples—2.50a3.00 for medium, choice 3.50a4.00 per bbl, fancy 4.50a5.00.

Beans—Prime medium 2.45a2.50 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2.90a3.00 per bushel, prime natives 2.60a2.70, Limas 5¼a6.

Butter—Choice dairy 33a35, prime do 29a25, common to medium 12a15, fancy creamery 35a37.

Cheese—Ohio factory 13½a14, York Goshen 14a 15, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 33a35 ₱ lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 16 a17, quarters 8½a9½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12 a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a34, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 20a21, pickled eggs 14a15.

Vegetables—Turnips per bbl. choice white 1.25 do do yellow 1.25, cabbage per bbl 1 50

Feathers—Live geese 60a65 in packages, in small lots 2a3c more.

Onions—Per bbl 2.25a2.50, onion sets 4.50a5.00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 85a90 per bushel on track and 95a1 00 store. Jersey sweet 3.25a3.50per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 80a90, dressed do 16a17 per pound, geese 10a12, ducks 16a18, dressed turkeys 18a22.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 5a6 per 1b.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 5a5½, country 7a7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3.25a3.50 per bbl.

Mincemeat—6a7 per pound.

Sweet Cider—Country 7.00a.800 per bbl.; sand refined 9.50a10.00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a7½ per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2.10a2.20 per bu.; clover small, 7.50a8.00, mammoth, 8.00a8.50 as to quality.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 12a12½, choice Rio 12½a13, prime Rio 11a12, good Rio 10a10½, Java 20 a22.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 13a14½, in bulk 12@ 15.

Sugars—Standard A 9a8, Prairie B 8½a8, refined yel'w 7½a8, granulated 9½a8, crushed 9¼a8, powdered 9¼a8.

Syrups—Choice Maple 45, prime do 43, Blackstrap 28.

Rice—Louisana 6½a7, Carolina 6¾a7½. Head rice 7¾a8.

Extra S. C. hams 13 lbs. and over 12¾, do do 14 to 18 lbs 13, extra S. C. shoulders 9¾.

HIDES.

Green steer hides 75 pounds and up per lb 9a10, green steer hides 60 to 75 pounds 8a9, green bull hides under 60 pounds 6a7, green cow hides all weights 6a7. Above prices are for hides trimmed free from horns, tails and joints, sinues uncut and without grubs or other blemishes. Green calf skins 8 to 15 pounds, 9a10c; rendered tallow, barrels, kegs and boxes, 6a6½; wool skins, each, 75a 1.00; wool skins dry, each, 25a75.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1. 20, No. 1 extra 1.80, dairy 1.40, C. C. 1.40. Globe Fertilizer 1.40, per bu. 20.c

Wool—Fine 35a38.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour, dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Demand active and unsettled; 1.05 March; 1 05a1 05¾ April; No. 2 red winter 1 08¾.

Corn—51a52¾ cash; April 56a56½.

Rye. 53½; barley 75.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 24 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 16 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 23 to 28c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 75c per gallon; corn 75c per bushel; celery, 5c per stalk; cabbage 8 to 12c per head; apples, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 12c per quart; parsnips, 20c per peck; oats, 50c per bu.

——We are selling all kinds of Carpets at manufacturers' prices, all marked in plain figures, at the Bee Hive Stores. 3t

MARRIED

At the home of the bride's parents, on 15, by Rev. Alfred Koser, Mr. B. N. Beaver, of Bellefonte, to Miss Anna E. Neidigh, of State College.

On 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. F. Deininger, Rev. E. D. Keen, formerly of Millheim, and Miss Emma J. Yoder, of New Berlin.

By Rev. S. M. Reoder, March 8, Mr. James A. Deckert to Miss Kate A. Rishel, the former of Potter and the latter of Gregg twp.

By same, March 13, Mr. J. C. Whitmer, of Benner, and Miss Dora Gingerich, of Potter.

By Rev. L. L. Haughawout, on Feb. 26, Mr. S. Irvin Reber, of Howard, to Miss L. Jane Allison, of Nittany Valley.

On 22 March, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. David Gensel and Miss Malinda P. Burrell, both of Gregg.

On 22 instant, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, at the residence of Mr. J. Y. Stover, Mr. Wm. C. Warntz to Miss Catharine C. Stover, both of Haines twp.

On March 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by W. J. Thompson, Esq., Mr. Joseph Parker to Miss Annie Confer, both of Potters Mills.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1883, for allowance and confirmation:

1 The first and final account of Ira N McCloskey, administrator cum testamento annexo of &c, of Ira Mason, late of Liberty township dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Krumrine and F H VanValzah, admr's of &c, of John W. Krumrine, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

3 The first and final account of Henry Dale, guardian of John T Hoover and Annie R Hoover, minor children of Christianna Hoover, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

4 The first and final account of M D Silkwitter, guardian &c, of Florence J Little (now Lingle) a minor child of B F Little, late of Potter township, deceased.

5 The first and final account of Elias E Smith, executor of &c, of Hannah Smith, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

6 The account of Susan Beightol, administratrix of &c, of Abraham Beightol, late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

7 The account of Wm. P Fisher, guardian of Alonza H, Tyson E and Joseph E Thomas, minor children of Eliza B Thomas, late of Union twp, dec'd:

8 The account of Maria Miller, executrix of &c of John Miller, late of Half Moon twp, dec'd.

9 The account of D H Young, administrator of &c, of Philip Carper, late of Patton township, deceased.

10 The account of Mrs. Mary A Miller, administratrix, cum testamento annexo of &c, of Samuel Cooper, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

11 The first and final account of H C Weaver, guardian of Ida M Weaver, a minor child of David Weaver, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

12 The account of Adam Hoy, guardian of Sarah J Spotts, a minor child of —— Spots, deceased.

13 The account of George M Swartz, guardian of Lawrence and Anna Ellen Fox, minor children of Jacob Fox, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

14 The account of Isaac S Frain, guardian of Mary J Loder, a minor child of Margaret J Loder, late of Marion twp dec'd.

15 The account of Martin Brumgard, guardian of Mary E and Kate E Walters minor children of Elizabeth Walters, late of Walker township deceased.

16 The second and final account of F G Mattern, adm'r of &c, of George P Mattern, late of Halfmoon twp, dec'd.

17 The account of Phoebe M Quay, administratrix of &c, of A C Quay, deceased, as filed by Isaac S Frain, her administrator.

18 Account of James P Coburn, executor of &c, of Dan'l Kreamer, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

19 The account of Francis McClellan, administratrix of &c, of Samuel McClellan, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

20 The account of Peter Shultz, guardian of Sarah A Coble (now Frazier) and Thomas D Coble, minor children of John Coble, late Harris township, dec'd.

21 The first and final account of W L Wilson, administrator of &c, of Hulda Wilson, late of Halfmoon twp, dec'd.

22 Sixteenth annual account of Daniel Rhoades and John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of William A Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.

23 The account of Samuel J Herring, administrator of &c, of John Shannon, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

24 The final account of John T Stitzer, administrator of &c, of John S Swartz, late of Walker twp, dec'd.

25 The fourth and final account of William Allison, Jr., executor of &c, of David Lamb, late of Marion twp, dec'd.

26 The account of Henry T Zerby and D L Zerby, administrators of &c, of Adam Zerby, late of Penn twp.

27 The second and final account of Robert Kendall, guardian of Mary A Garner et al, minor child of Daniel Garner, late of Harris (now College) township, dec'd as filed by George Dale his executor.

28 Account of John A Hunter, executor of &c, of Christian Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

29 The first and final account of Dr. P T Musser, executor of &c, of Harriet Breon, late of Haines twp, dec'd.

30 The account of Hattie Stager Kreamer executrix of &c, of Magdaline Stager, late of Walker township, dec'd.

31 The account of J D Deckert, guardian of Frederick, Angeline, Wesley, William, Stuart, Vanina and Jonathan Deckert, minor grand children of Nicholas Deckert, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

32 The account of John M. Furey, adm'r of &c, of Jered I Struble, late of Spring twp, dec'd.

33 The account of John Hoffer, administrator of &c, of George T Rothrock, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.

34 The account of J W Gephart, adm'r of &c, of Kate Cowher, late of Boggs twp, dec'd.

JAMES A. McCLAIN,
Register.

PHOSPHATE FOR ALL CROPS $25 PER TON.

A TRIED AND VALUABLE FERTILIZER.

IT IS A SUPER-PHOSPHATE AND NOT ACIDULATED S. C. ROCK.

It Contains no Dirt or Sand.

Its Analysis is Guaranteed.

It Contains the Elements of Plant Feed.

It Gives Good Results.

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS ON CARS OR BOAT IN PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTTRERS,
20 South Delaware Ave., Philad
29mar4t

WM. A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,

Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

——Doll & Mingle have opened a tremendous lot of new boots and shoes, for all ages, sexes and occupations. Bargains in boots and shoes at this popular store All they sell is guaranteed. Go and see the splendid new stock.

EVERY LADY
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
Strawbridge & Clothier's
Fashion Quarterly.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home and the newest things in art needle work.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Instructions how the distant customer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
Eighth and Market Streets, Philad.
4jan tf

Potter Twp. Auditors' Report

Reiceipts and Expenditures for Year ending March 2, 1883.

Supervisor—Peter Rarick.

1882.	DR.		
June 5.			
To balance due township			$474 83
1883.	CR.		
March 12.			
By additional allowed for labor	40 66		
By cash paid John Farner	213 94		
By balance	220 23—	474 83	
To balance due township			$220 23

Supervisor—John Emerick.

1883.	DR.		
March 12.			
To amount duplicate		$945 05	
To cash from unseated land tax		35 87—	$980 92
March 12.	CR.		
By labor paid		620 51	
By exonerations		85	
By percentage for collecting		5 05	
By 69½ days service		69 79	
By balance		294 01—	980 92
To balance due township			$294 01

Supervisor—James Runkle.

1883.	DR.		
March 12.			
To amount of duplicate			$890 06
	CR.		
By labor paid		$928 83	
By order from Auditor		7 00	
By fees on order for new road		2 50	
By lumber for road		5 09	
By making duplicate		2 00	
By exonerations		2 23	
By 88 45 days service		88 80	
By error in duplicate		24 63	
By balance		128 47—	890 06
To balance due township			$128 47

Overseer Poor—Jacob Miess.

1882.	DR.		
June 5.			
To balance due township			$ 5 88
1883, March 12.			
To amount duplicate			893 98
By Mrs. Geo. Carlin's ——		12 53—	982 39
	CR.		
By relief Geo. Michael		10 16	
" Wm. Galbraith		107 92	
" John Rhodes		22 11	
" Fike child		106 16	
" Mrs. Geo. Carlin		93 27	
" John Nevil		58 25	
" Eliza Pennington		14 32	
" Eliza Jordan		103 04	
" Blanche Clover		7 75	
" Geo. McMinn		22 65	
" Abraham Miller		95 50	
" Wm. Carson		50	
" Wm. Bettleyon		147 99	
By making duplicates		4 00	
By services		44 00	
By percentage on collecting		44 69	
By exonerations		4 17	
By balance		96 31—	982 39
To balance due township			$96 31

Overseer Poor—Peter Hoffer.

1883.	DR.		
March 12.			
To amount duplicate		$917 50	
To unseated land tax		15 03	
To Mrs. Carlin personal effects		216 16—	$1148 69
	DR.		
By relief Wm. Tobias		91 47	
" Dan'l Faber		68 00	
" Mrs. Tresler		70 00	
" Geo. Sheppard		84 49	
" C. Miles		133 45	
" Chas Palmer		62 25	
" Mrs. Geo. Carlin		98 77	
" Kate Erhart		51 00	
" Dan'l Kemp		3 33	
By legal services		70 00	
By medical attendance for twp		86 00	
By incidental expenses		2 50	
By exonerations		55	
By services		45 00	
By percentage		45 81	
By cash paid Auditors		17 10	
By balance		203 54—	1148 69
To balance			$303 54

Treasurer of Audit—John Grove.

1882.	DR.		
March 13.			
To balance due twp			$ 2 90
1883.			
March 12.			
To cash John Farner, Sup		5 00	
To cash Peter Hoffer, Ov'r Poor		17 10—	23 00
	CR.		
By cash paid F. Kurtz, printing		15 00	
" J. M. Runkle, service		1 50	
" John Grove "		1 50	
" W. B. Mingle "		1 50	
" J. D. Meyer, room rent		2 00	
" Town Clerk		1 50—	$23 00

We the undersigned Auditors of Potter Township have examined the above accounts and find them correct. JOHN GROVE,
W. B. MINGLE,
JAMES M. RUNKLE,
Centre Hall, March 12, 1883. Auditors.

POTTERS MILLS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A very valuable property near Potters Mills is offered at private sale, consisting of 5 ACRES of land, thereon a good HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a good well at the door; choice apple trees, peach and plum trees. The property is a desirable one. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant home can call upon Mr. Franklin Royer, of Spruce Town, who will show you the property and give conditions of sale. For further information address to SAMUEL KRIDER,
Selinsgrove, Snyder Co. Pa.,
P O Box 43 18jan tf

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, also trustees and agents for his heirs, hereby offer at private sale the real estate of said Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, situated in Potter township about one mile west of Potters Mills, consisting of two tracts of land: one containing about forty acres, being wood land; the other, containing sixty acres, more or less, being very productive, well improved, and otherwise desirable farm land, without stones or waste, upon which is erected an ample dwelling-house, a good bank-barn, and other outbuildings, and in connection with which there is good water, fruit, and other attachments. For further information and for terms apply to S. L. STIVER,
Bunker Hill, Illinois.
MARY F. STIVER,
SAM'L L. STIVER,
WM. B. STIVER,
Potters Mills, Pa
1febtf

LYON & CO. — LYON & CO.

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LYON & CO. LYON & CO.

LYON & CO LYON & CO.

LYON & CO. — LYON & CO.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

WE INTEND TO STAY!

We have bought a large lot of TABLE LINEN, 56 inches wide, which we are selling at 20 cts, per yard—it is worth 28 cts, and can not be bought for less from other merchants. The reason we can sell it at so much less than it is worth, is, the outside few yards are a little soiled. If you come first, you do not get the soiled part. We warrant it pure linen or no sale.

—o—

We have a large lot of LINEN TOWELS in the same proportion. It would surprise you if we tell you we are selling No. 20 embossed ALL SILK RIBBON, at 25 cts per yard; which you can not buy for less than 75 cts from other merchants.

Send for Samples

—o—

LACE.

3 inches wide for 5 cents—real value 15c.

Send for Samples.

—o—

Black Silk French lace, 4 inches wide at 15 cts,—you can not buy it elsewhere for less than 30 cts.

Send for Samples.

—o—

As we are busy receiving and unpacking goods, we have not time for further mention just now.

—o—

Next week we will tell you more.

—o—

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.